

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 6088

第十初月四年元統宣

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

五拜禮

號八廿月五年港香

515 PEE-AH-NOW.
SINGAPORE, 25 CENTS.

NOTICE.
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DEATHS.

On May 1, 1909, at Villa "Hobertus," Madonnen, Germany, the wife of W. HENKE, a son.

On May 5, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. GRAHAM MORSE, a son.

On May 14, 1909, at Ichang, the wife of F. L. Bessell, of a son, (MOWBRAY JOHN).

On May 15, 1909, at Hupoh, to Rev. and Mrs. P. T. DEMPSEY, a son.

On May 20, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of C. MICHAEL, of a daughter.

On May 23, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. BARRY, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 24, Dr. C. T. Kew, of Hongkong, to FLORENCE ETHEL BROWN.

DEATHS.

On April 24, at the Tacoma Hospital, Tacoma, U.S.A., FERDINAND KIRKE, aged forty-seven years.

On May 20, 1909, at Shanghai, ARTHUR EDWIN CHARLTON, Consulting Engineer, aged 34 years.

At the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, on Sunday, 23rd May, MARY HARRISON, wife of Rev. T. W. Pearson, of the London Mission.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

WHERE THE "GENTRY" FAIL.

(22nd May.)

Apparently, so far as we can make out, the gentry in the North are unlike those in South China because they insinuate their opinions in matters which do not affect the common people so much as they are calculated to maintain the standing and character of those who deem themselves a trifle above the ordinary rank. Beginning with the idea that "half-bred native students in political affairs" are exercising undue interest in political affairs, the *Mercury* of Shanghai presents a curious indictment against the gentry. No student of Chinese affairs (it says) can fail to recognise the desirability of taking some steps to insure the Central Government against the constantly recurring meddling of these doubtless well-intentioned gentlemen, who are not content unless they have a finger in every pie. There is something amusingly pathetic in the following telegram which recently appeared in one of our native contemporaries:—Liang Tun-yun, President of the Waiwup, is afraid that every time there are diplomatic negotiations the gentry of the province concerned will convene a meeting by which there will be much trouble, and therefore he proposes to frame regulations to control such meetings. Old residents in China will not need any long explanation of what these gentry consist of, what their aims are, and the means they usually take to gain them. It must not be forgotten that they are not an aristocracy as we understand that term in the West. If they were, more respect might well be paid to their opinions, for there is no true aristocracy the world over but has learnt, during its many centuries of existence, something of the art of government, and at least a little of that common sense which tends to the general weal. The Chinese gentry are not of this stamp. They are all more or less of the literate grades, many of them have been or hope to be, officials in actual service, and all are imbued with that Chauvinism which in undiluted course of ancient classics never fails to cultivate. Chow Han, the notorious originator of the Hunan tracts and caricatures against Christianity, was a member of this favoured clique. He had the courage of his opinions. In all probability, the vast majority of his peers have the opinions without the courage. They are consumed with anti-foreign "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," and they are just as willing to wreak vengeance on a progressive native as they would be on any offending foreigners who might fall into their hands. To such as spend time, thought, and care on comments on dusty classics and on those alone, revolutionary ideas connected with commerce, with industry, with railway communication, telegraphs, and such-like western devices cannot be agreeable, and though even into their conservatism the thought may have penetrated that such things must come, yet are they grimly determined that if they have any voice in the matter, they shall only come through the medium of native hands. On various occasions we have shown what a tremendous handicap Chinese progress is placing on itself in this way. Were there such a thing in native literature as our proverb which says, "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," there might be some hope that there would soon be men wise enough to see the utter absurdity of wasting money and delaying advance in order to gratify an ignorance as crass as it is deplorable. Peking evidently recognises this to some extent, and we are not surprised that it should be so. In the capital there are now a considerable number of travelled officials, men who know what's what, having seen with their own eyes; men who know that for technical tasks it is absolutely necessary to have expert men; that neither the Four Books, nor the Five Classics will enable even a Hanlin to build a railway, command an army, or navigate a battleship, that in fact for every practical good, mental or physical, the mere graduate is no better off after all his years of cramming than the most illiterate coolie. Yet the ancient reverence in which a knowledge of this old world literature is still held amongst the literati is strong enough to ensure a confidence in its possessors which makes them feel competent now as in days gone by to "go anywhere and do anything." Is it railway engineering? Their opinion is to be taken. Mining does not offer any difficulty. Are they not well acquainted with all the twists and turns which the terrestrial dragon is capable of? And as for telegraph lines, smoke stacks, and other innovations, who but they are capable of deciding whether or no they shall not be fatally injured if these things are allowed in any way but such as pleases them? Have they not, also, vast influence over their still more ignorant countrymen, and can they not, whenever they will, rouse all those bad passions which turn the naturally good-tempered, good-natured peasant into a murdering maniac? The gentry can, and have done such things. They need to be educated out of them, and meanwhile should be muzzled. All our sympathy is with the Waiwup. May they succeed, and may China make real progress under an enlightened directorate.

MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE AND SONS' MUNIFICENCE.

(25th May.)

Fully maintaining the traditions of the "Great Firm," the munificence which has prompted Messrs. John Swire and Sons to make the conditional promise of three separate donations amounting to the splendid sum of nearly half a million dollars towards the Endowment Fund for the Hongkong University, will have been received with grateful satisfaction by those who have cherished the accomplishment of Sir Frederick Lugard's ambitious educational scheme no less than by those whose interests are bound up with the prosperity of Hongkong. The time limit within which Mr. H. N. Mody's offer of the building grant of nearly three lakhs of dollars expires at the end of next month, and as far as the public subscriptions could foster the hope, it must be admitted that the sum of \$150,000 thus far raised from among the Chinese community represents just a little over a tenth part of the total amount which the General Committee has estimated would be required for the Endowment and Equipment Fund, viz. £1,100,000 sterling, and consequently left Mr. Mody's promise with little hope of realisation. The announcement, which the Governor was able to make yesterday, through the courtesy of the head of the premier commercial and industrial British firm in Hongkong, Mr. D. R. Law, now brings within sight the possibility of the fruition of a project which His Excellency has promoted and which he has been indefatigable in fostering not only within the Colony but in China and England also. The announcement of the promised gift on Friday Day synchronises, not coincidentally, but probably by design, with the recent vigorous appeal put forward by the China Association in London on behalf of the Hongkong University scheme. Mr. Scott, himself a member of the firm to whose generosity Hongkong is about to be placed under great obligations, is the chairman of the influential British association in London, and it was an open secret that, on his recent visit to the Colony, so much impressed was he with the expediency of establishing in Hongkong the principal educational centre for "outh China—both from the commercial and political points of view—that he virtually pledged himself to an espousal of the scheme originating with such patriotic fervour with Sir Frederick Lugard. That the weight and influence of Mr. Scott's endorsement of the project, supported unquestionably by his firm's representative in Hongkong, Mr. D. R. Law, have worked like the "open sesame" with the principals at home, is an inference that is plausible in its deduction to the ordinary observer of the course of events. Public liberality and individual munificence have been one of the characteristics of the community, and have been favourably commented upon as regards the residents of this favoured island. But a generosity which prompts the donation of a sum of half-a-million dollars to a public institution, yet in its embryonic stage, mainly for the benefit of people of the Chinese race, is a demonstration of disinterested public-spiritedness that raises it to the level of the splendid gifts which stand to the undying memory of Sir Edward Baskett, towards British institutions in the home country. Magnificent as are the contributions Messrs. John Swire have undertaken to make to the Colony, they are only in keeping with the magnitude of the enterprises with which the name of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are associated in Hongkong. A firm that is capable of planning and carrying out with the utmost expedition the genesis of a city, like that at Quarry Bay, has all the characteristics that have made England what it is to-day in the world of colonisation and as a commercial nation. The Tai-koo Sugar Works stand as the best monument on the Island of the sagacity and enterprise of British manufacturers. They stand without their equal not only in China but even excel the largest refineries in America—the land of Utopian schemes and mammoth undertakings. The conversion of the rocky foreshores and sandy beaches into the finest graving dock and ship-repairing yard in the East is a feat that few would have had the temerity of contemplating, much less of putting into execution. Yet in spite of physical difficulties, that at one time seemed well-nigh insuperable, with the dogged perseverance and a superfluity of ready money that have made the firm what it is, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have, as if with the magic wand, transformed what was but a village of fishing desperadoes into a veritable hive of industry wherein modern mechanical inventions and the engineer's skill have supplied all that is best in the trade. From a little Chinese hamlet Shaikwan has grown under the guidance of the "Great Firm" into a Scotch colony with all modern contrivances in the shape of aerial tramways and palatial residences for the men that help to maintain the prosperity of the Colony. More closely identified with the Ocean Steamship Company, Ltd., which also figures in the list of contributors, is the firm's latest achievement on the water front in Kowloon. The solid block of buildings with their self-contained electrical plant for the rapid handling of cargo and the massive steel wharves for ocean steamers of any size and draft bespeaks a confidence in the future of the port that encourages a feeling of optimism which, it must be admitted, recent events have somewhat tended to dissipate. However, the foresight responsible for the investment of millions in big undertakings like the refinery, the dock and the wharves must certainly command respect and

give buoyancy to the hope that the Colony has yet to attain the acme of its prosperity. In their contributions towards installing the University scheme, Messrs. John Swire and Sons are giving practical proof of their faith in the future of Hongkong—a faith that should stimulate others to emulate the splendid example set by a firm which has prospered with, and probably also by, the Colony of Hongkong.

CENTRAL MARKET AMENITIES.

(26th May.)

Apparently the only business of any special importance before the members of the Sanitary Board at yesterday's meeting had reference to a discovery made by Mr. Shelton Hooper on the occasion of a visit paid by him and the Head of the Department to the Central Market some time ago. The two members had gone to inspect the lighting arrangements at the market as the result of a discussion which had previously taken place at the Board, but it is not clear what decision they arrived at on that particular subject. Nevertheless, the visit was productive of one interesting revelation, namely the habit of certain Chinese coolies of using the fish tanks for bathing purposes. Now, we have no objection to the coolies following the injunction which declares that cleanliness ranks next to godliness, but when we learn that the fish tanks from which the public are served are used by coolies whose health may be open to question we feel that stringent measures should be employed to prevent such a misuse of the market facilities as that indicated. Mr. Shelton Hooper's statement to the Board that "Owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases of the worst sort and diseases amongst the lower class Chinese, I consider the use of the fish tanks as baths a source of danger to the public health, an opinion which is shared by the medical men whom I have consulted on the matter," was by no means too strong. He merely echoed the opinion which every householder will entertain on hearing the facts. What we cannot understand is that Mr. Hooper himself a staunch supporter of the Sanitary Board as the central authority on health questions, should have thought it necessary to represent the matter in the first instance to the Government instead of the Board itself. He seemed to feel that some explanation was necessary to account for his action because he is reported to have said: "There is no doubt as to the facts, for you, Sir, were with me and witnessed the occurrence. I therefore communicated to the Government direct, because it seems to me a little doubtful as to who has authority to instruct the Sanitary Department. I don't know whether the Sanitary Board have, though I think we have, but at any rate the Government have the right to instruct them. It was for this reason I communicated direct. The Government seem to have treated the matter rather lightly and are trying to discount the incident on account of it having taken place after dark. Certainly it was after dark. The market is open to the public after dark, and it was for that reason we were there to report on the lighting. Any member of the public might have been present, man or woman, making purchases, and as I have said the thing is disgusting and revolting." So that after informally informing the Government direct, Mr. Hooper scarcely received that satisfaction to which he no doubt considered himself entitled. When he held that there seemed to be "something lacking in the supervision of the market," most people will agree with him, though where the fault lies we cannot discern. Does it not appear that the members of the Board themselves are somewhat to blame? Their duty is not merely confined to the discussing of high politics, but it is also expected of them that they will make themselves personally acquainted with the actual conditions prevailing. And a surprise visit here and there would not be without profit, as the testimony of Mr. Hooper clearly shows. Moreover, it would afford the congenial inspector an opportunity of proving his worth. We hear plenty about the complaints against the Department but nothing is said of those with whom no fault can be found, and in our opinion the good should be recognised equally with the bad. Of course that is merely a pious opinion. We confess we felt surprised to learn that Mr. Hooper was informed as to those responsible for the sanitary condition of the markets. "I would like to ask you," he said, "who is responsible for the markets?" Has the Veterinary Surgeon anything to do with the markets? Moreover, I would like to know if there is any inspector of markets in charge, what his hours of duty are? Having said that, I should be glad to have an answer to these two questions." The President replied that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon has supervision over the meats sold in the market, while the actual cleanliness of the markets is under the Medical Officer of Health. Each market is under the inspection of the district in which it is situated. Well, that is no new news, but if it is information to the members of the Board it is well that it has been elicited. The markets, at all events, are now to be purified and such practices as those represented to the Board as having taken place are to be abolished or, at least, rendered impossible by the increased vigilance of the inspectors, although it will mean that some unfortunate individuals will have to be on the spot from early morn till the markets close. With regard to the work of the officers of the Sanitary Department it is of interest to note that during a single fortnight 328 houses had been disinfected in the Eastern district in the Central district 1,433, and in the Western district 5,508. There had been no prosecu-

tion. That is evidence, we should say, that the officers are at least up and doing and how in face of these facts it is possible to reduce the staff as contemplated we are at a loss to understand. But then we are without that inside information which is possessed by members of the Board, information which might put a different complexion on the question. Still there the matter stands and Dr. Fitzwilliams was perfectly correct when he intimated that the absence of prosecutions and exemptions showed that the Department was working without offending the susceptibilities of the Chinese.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

(27th May.)

After the earnest and vigorous protest made by the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens against the disfigurement of the only "beauty spot" left in the heart of the city, by the proposed new line of tramway to the Peak, there will be little surprise at the postponement of the consideration of the Bill by the Legislative Council this afternoon. Mr. Dunn's minute against the encroachment by this second cable route to the Peak was only completed yesterday and honourable members of Council could have had but little time to consider the fresh objections raised against the new tramway scheme from the aesthetic and scientific points of view. As ordinary laymen we cannot claim to express an authoritative opinion on the exceptional collection of palms and ferns which are "of priceless value and of which not only the Colony but the English botanical world may be justly proud." This rare collection would, in great part, be doomed to destruction, if the present scheme is adopted by the Council. As guardian of such a collection, Mr. Dunn properly enters his most emphatic protest against any act of vandalism that may be responsible for robbing our Gardens of the reputation which it has enjoyed for their great and exceptional beauty. How far our legislators and public opinion will support the superintendent of the gardens in his endeavour to save the Colony a small stretch of land which his predecessors had adorned with so much care and skill, will be seen in the course of the next week or two when this much debated Bill again comes before the Council. That the Government is itself not free from blame in permitting the disfigurement of lower Glenelg Ravine, the history of the acquisition of the land abutting Arbuthnot Road from the steps to the junction with Wyndham Street furnishes abundant evidence. Before building operations commenced on the site we recall the fact of a number of public-spirited citizens who volunteered private subscriptions to save the site from piles of brick and mortar which would, as they did, denude the grounds of their wealth of semi-tropical vegetation. Government could, if it would, come to the rescue and resume the property by paying suitable compensation to the owner. But it did not, and that pretty section of Glenelg was sacrificed to the builder's encroachment. Mr. Dunn makes an excellent case for the frequenters of the public gardens when he states that "the promoters, in their anxiety to secure the concession of a second route to the Peak, have overlooked or at any rate not adequately considered the limited number of those whom the tramway is intended to benefit compared with the immense mass of what may be called the intelligent middle classes of Chinese and Portuguese who would suffer in a special degree if the tram were run in this way through one of the most important sections of the Public Gardens. In order to bring this aspect of the case more prominently before you I would ask you to remember in the first place that our city is, in consequence of the great demand on the limited amount of ground available for building purposes, unusually devoid of public open spaces or even of private gardens, and that access to the open country on either side of Victoria cannot be gained except through suburbs densely crowded by the poorer classes of Chinese, so that the Public Gardens, situated as they are in the centre of the residential district, form a priceless possession to the residents of the city of Victoria, by whom indeed they are more or less crowded all the year round." City "lungs" are all too few in this Colony, and for the residents in the central district—be they Europeans or Chinese—the gardens are the only resort in summer within comparatively easy reach. Quite apart from the crowded nature of the districts they have to travel to reach the suburban open spaces, the distance they have to go to from their residences would militate against the advantage of an afternoon constitutional for the adults in summer and render it altogether prohibitive to the children of the middle-class by whom the Gardens are the only place that can be frequented in charge of their nurses. If the Gardens must be sacrificed in the interest of a semi-public undertaking, it should be considered that local residents have a sort of vested interest in them by the partial loss of which they can claim to be fairly entitled to consideration by their substitution by an easily accessible and as salutary a site at the expense of those who stand to gain by the encroachment which deprives them of a benefit which they have uninterruptedly enjoyed these last forty years.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Immediately following the announcement of the promise of the munificent donations equivalent to about \$500,000, by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, the action of the Viceroy of Canton, reported in another column, in furtherance of the scheme for the founding

of a university in Hongkong will be learnt with considerable gratification. Apart from the assistance which the veteran Chang is instrumental in securing for the materialisation of the project, the fact of His Excellency having thrown himself so wholeheartedly into the endeavour to raise money for the Endowment Fund, betrays that *entente cordiale* between the Governments of the two important commercial centres like Hongkong and Canton which cannot fail to be productive of the maximum advantage to both. When the redoubtable Shum held the reins of administration in the Southern capital, he was invariably looked upon, from the point of view of Western interests, as a reactionary with an eye to China for the Chinese. It would have been problematical, even if he saw the expediency, whether he would have accorded the same good reception to the representations of the Consul-General in Canton, at the initiative of the Governor of Hongkong, on behalf of the proposed Hongkong University. In his successor, H. E. Chang Jen-Chuo, we have as staunch a supporter of the scheme as if it were proposed to be founded within the territory of his own administration. It will be recalled that, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the station buildings of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the 7th April last, Sir Frederick Lugard "ventured to express the hope that they would employ those two intervening years before the completion of the railway in learning more thoroughly the lesson of mutual co-operation and dispose of all petty disputes and jealousies which were unworthy of the two great nations which they represented." In the action which Viceroy Chang has been pleased to take in addressing his circular despatches to the high Chinese officials under him, and through them, to the influential gentry of Kwangtung, we have a very tangible proof that the Governor's pregnant words have not fallen upon barren soil. None will appreciate more fully the ready co-operation which the Canton Viceroy is seeking to enlist for the Hongkong scheme than Sir Frederick himself. It is well that the authorities in Canton recognise that "the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youths who will be admitted into the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, it should be their duty to encourage the scheme to a successful issue." For in his address to the representative Chinese Sub-Committee on the 15th February last, the Governor emphatically declared that he must remind them that the project was primarily for the Chinese, and he looked to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. He has not been very long in the Far East but he has been long enough to learn that where funds were required to some great and good purpose the Chinese were not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which he believed to be unrivalled by any other nation; and the Governor added: "Your presence here to-day, your willingness to come forward and undertake this heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the funds which are required. Your generous compatriots in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere will, I feel sure, help you liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons." The Sub-Committee took to heart the Governor's advice and their appeal to the Viceroy at Canton has not been made in vain. If the subscriptions that may be expected from the neighbouring Province approach anything like the amount of \$200,000 suggested by our correspondent in his communication, then there can be no manner of doubt that the realisation of the University scheme may be considered to all intents and purposes as an accomplished fact. It is some time since the Governor has made any public statement—apart from that concerning the Tai-koo donation—on the subject. The community would like to be taken into His Excellency's confidence as to the replies, if any, which have been received from the Municipal Council in Shanghai, the Government in Peking, and the authorities of our sister Colony in the Straits. A communication to the Press will be all the more appreciated at this stage, especially when it is whispered that little material help, or none at all, may be expected from the Northern Settlement or from the Central Government at the Chinese capital.

In concluding a review of Mr. C. A. Monaldi de Jesus' latest work, "Historic Shanghai," the *Straits Times* remarks:—Mr. de Jesus writes with a clear literary style, and one would scarcely suspect that he was writing in a language which is not native to him. Considering the early influence of the Portuguese in the Far East, and the large number of Portuguese residents in the Settlements, it is a matter of congratulation to his nationals that their most important work which has yet been produced concerning Shanghai should be the work of a Portuguese. Mr. de Jesus has given several years of labour to the production of this valuable book, and he deserves well at the hands of the community. The price is rather expensive for a volume of its kind, but perhaps this will be remedied by such a reduction of price as will make it possible for a large number of volumes to find their way into the homes of Shanghai residents.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE SOOCHOW RAILWAY.

SURVEY DIFFICULTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 21st May.
The British engineer of the Soochow Railway has been engaged making a survey of the route.

Upon arriving at Chinsan, the inhabitants obstructed the survey party's operations.

The Railway Company has dispatched an officer to the place to conduct investigations.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES.

RIOTING IN KANSU.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 21st May.
Owing to the depreciation in value of the copper subsidiary coins, there was a riot in Kansu province resulting in the destruction of a shop by the populace.
The inhabitants on have gone strike.

COPPER MINING.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONAIRE IN Peking.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The foreign concessionaire of the copper mine in Honan has arrived in Peking but has not called at the office of the Waiwupu.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a representative to the concessionaire to discuss matters with a view of securing the redemption of the concession to China.

NAVAL CADETS.

TO BE TRAINED ON BRITISH WARSHIPS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
Admiral Sah has completed arrangements for the training of naval cadets on board British warships.

YUNNAN VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF LI KING-HEI.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
Lei King-hei, Viceroy-elect to Yunnan, will leave Peking for Hankow on 24th inst., and after interviewing the Viceroy there His Excellency will proceed to Yunnan to take up his appointment.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

DEPARTURE OF PORTUGUESE COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
General Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, left for China to-day.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

GERMAN & BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The British Minister has applied to the Waiwupu for an explanation why the locomotives for the Chekiang Railway were not purchased from England but from Germany and why no powers were vested in the British engineer-in-chief.

The Waiwupu has requested the Ministry of Posts and Communications to take the question into consideration and furnish a report thereon.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

CHINESE DECORATION & UNACCEPTABLE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The Central Government has conferred a decoration on Sir John Jordan, the British Minister.

In consequence, however, of certain important negotiations not having been carried through to the satisfaction of the British Government, permission has been refused to the British Minister from accepting the honour.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
The terms of the loan agreement for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway have been submitted to Chang Chih-tung; it is expected that the agreement will soon be concluded.

It is reported that the Grand Council has decided not to raise a loan for the Hankow-Chengtu Railway.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

ANOTHER REBUFF FOR THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
The Portuguese Minister in Peking has demanded the release of Lung Kit, who was arrested in Shanghai and ordered to be sent back to Kowloon to stand his trial for alleged complicity in a revolutionary movement.

The ground upon which the Portuguese Minister urged the release of Lung was that he is a Portuguese subject.

The Waiwupu has strenuously opposed the application.

RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
H.E. Chang Chih-tung has memorialized to the effect that affairs connected with railways are becoming too numerous and asked for the appointment of an assistant Superintendent-General.

He recommends H.E. Tang Shao-yi as a fit person for the post.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

ARRIVAL IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, arrived in Peking on 23rd instant, and took over his duties as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications on the same day.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

H.E. KO SOLE COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
It is proposed by the Grand Council to grant to H.E. Ko Yi-him, special commissioner, plenary powers in connection with the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao.

No assistant commissioner will be appointed, so as to obviate the necessity of a division of responsibility.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
It is proposed by the Grand Council to publish the text of the agreement of the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

JUNGKUNSHAN MINES.

CHINESE AGITATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
Sir John Lister Kaye has asked to be allowed to manage the Jungkunshan mines in conjunction with the Chinese. He states that he is in possession of an agreement which has been approved by Lord Li Chin-fong.

The natives of Anhui Province are so much agitated over this matter that they intend to promote a campaign against Lord Li in much the same way as that against Wang Ta-shieh in connection with the Chekiang Railway trouble.

TIENTSIN SETTLEMENT.

REDEMPTION MOOTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
The Waiwupu has instructed Viceroy Yang Shih-chang to try and redeem the Tientsin Settlement.

Viceroy Yang, in reply, pointed out that the scheme is impracticable as it is fraught with numerous difficulties.

OPIMUM-SMOKING OFFICIALS.

CALLED OVER THE COALS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
Prince Kung and Grand Councilor Lu Ching-lam have discovered twelve high officials who are still addicted to the opium habit.

They propose to summon those officials to Peking for investigation.

GOVERNORSHIP OF FENGTEN.

CHING TAK-CHUEN APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
An Imperial edict has been issued appointing Ching Tak-chuen, acting Governor of Fengtien.

SIK LIANG.

TRANSFERENCE OF OFFICIAL SEAT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, will move his official seat to Fun Shing-chi.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

OPPOSITION BY HONANSE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
Representatives of Honan Province have proceeded to Peking to protest against the action of the Peking Syndicate in selling coal in the interior.

A certain country fearing lest this might lead to a conflict between the two countries has urged the Waiwupu to prohibit agitators in Honan Province against fomenting a boycott of the Peking Syndicate.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB & HONGKONG GARRISON.

WIN FOR HOME TEAM.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 24th May, 4.40 p.m.
The opening match of the Shanghai Cricket Club against representatives of the Hongkong Garrison was played to-day.

The weather was ideal, and being a public holiday there was a large concourse of spectators.

Shanghai won the toss and elected to go in first.

Following are the scores:—

R. N. Anderson	29
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	24
W. H. Moulton	4
Lanning	36
Humphrys	87
V. H. Lanning	0
L. Walker (not out)	22
D. R. McRuen	5
Dow	6
G. M. Billings (not out)	6
Extras	0
Total for 8 wickets	219

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O.	R.	W.
Lieut. Anderson	—	5
Capt. Garrett	—	5
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	—	1

Shanghai, 26th May, 12.40 p.m.

In continuation of yesterday's play the following are the scores:—

C. M. Billings (not out)	31
Carruthers	6
L. Walker	55
Extras	11
Total	294

HONGKONG GARRISON.

The Hongkong Garrison's scores are as follows:—

Capt. Beasley	0
Lieut. Green	27
Lieut. Anderson	4
Capt. Garrett (not out)	66
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	46
Lieut. Baghall (not out)	0
Extras	10
Total for four wickets	153

Shanghai, 26th May, 4 p.m.

Play was resumed to-day. The weather was cool with dull light.

Capt. Garrett, C. Humphrys, D. Lanning	74
Lieut. Baghall, C. Lanning, D. Billings	70
Lieut. J. Innes, C. Den, D. Billings	21
Lieut. J. Innes, C. Garrett, D. Humphrys	28
Capt. Beasley, C. Walker, D. Humphrys	6
Lieut. Green, C. Walker	6
Capt. Greenway (not out)	2
Extras	1
Total	207

The home team thus wins the first innings by 86 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O.	R.	W.
Billings	—	45
Humphrys	—	52
Lanning	—	57
Carruthers	—	21

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB & HONGKONG GARRISON.

SHANGHAI WON BY 38 RUNS.

Shanghai, 26th May, 4.55 p.m.

SECOND INNINGS.

Shanghai's score in the second innings was 166 runs.

HONGKONG GARRISON.

Following are the detailed scores of the Hongkong Garrison team in the second innings:—

Capt. Beasley	10
Lieut. Green	25
Lieut. Anderson	22
Capt. Garrett	65
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	38
Lieut. Baghall	24
Lieut. Byrne	1
Lieut. J. Innes (not out)	13
Capt. Beasley	3
Lieut. Crookenden	0
Capt. Greenway	5
Extras	9
Total	215

Shanghai thus won the match by 38 runs.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

THE QUESTION OF STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have not arrived at an agreement concerning the despatch of students to America and so the matter has remained in abeyance.

Yesterday, the United States Minister inquired whether students were going to be sent or not, as in the event of their not proceeding to the States, America will demand a return of the commuted Boxer indemnity.

CHINA AND SWEDEN.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Commercial Treaty between China and Sweden will be signed at an early date.

CHINA'S THANKS.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ENVOYS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
Tat Hung-chi has been appointed Special Envoy to Russia and Prince Chen to Japan to return thanks to those countries for despatching special representatives to China on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor.

These Special Envoys will take their farewell instructions on the 30th inst. and will start on their mission on the 2nd prox.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
It is reported that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be signed on the 28th inst.

It is forbidden to disclose any information (concerning the agreement).

THE TUNGKUNSHAN CONCESSION.

INDEMNITY FOR CANCELLATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
Sir John Lister Kaye states that the Waiwupu has mismanaged affairs in connection with the Tungkunshan mines and there is no wonder, in consequence, that England should demand an indemnity of \$8,000,000 (7.5). However, if half that amount is paid Sir John is willing to surrender the concession.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Viceroy at Nanking has received a telegram from the Waiwupu embodying the terms of a proposed contract from Sir John Lister Kaye. The main features are that the mining area should be extended to fifty square miles. The capital of the scheme will be £7,000,000 of which the Chinese should subscribe £3,500,000. The syndicate, in addition to what has been put up, will subscribe another £3,500,000, to be raised in London. Both China and the syndicate may appoint Managers and Engineers. The term of the concession will be for thirty years. The telegram states that Sir John will only be able to stay a fortnight in Peking. The Viceroy has been in conference with the Governor in Anhui with a view to opposing the proposition.

REFORMERS.

PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT IN OFFICE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Prince Regent proposes to reinstate in office the reformers who were implicated in the 28th April affair.

A certain Grand Councillor has tried his best to dissuade the Regent from carrying out his intention, for fear lest it might affect himself.

The Prince Regent would not, however, be prevailed by him and has made up his mind to proceed with the original idea.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

HOW FUNDS ARE TO BE RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Commissioners of the Naval Reorganisation Board have consulted the Grand Council as to the advisability of increasing the duties for one year in order to raise funds for the Navy.

Chang Chih-tung being adverse to the proposal, it has fallen to the ground.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

PERSONA NON GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The natives of Chekiang have opposed the appointment of Wang Ta-shieh as vice-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Whereupon the Grand Councillors propose to appoint him on the Deliberative Council so as not to incur the displeasure of the people.

The following from the N.C.D. News explains the relation between H.E. Wang and the people of Chekiang:—

AN OFFICIAL STRUGGLE.
It will be remembered that last year, when the Chekiang Railway Loan was concluded, the gentry of the province regarded it as having been forced upon them. Much indignation was felt against H.E. Wang Ta-shieh, a Chekiang man, who was appointed to negotiate the loan, and his appointment as Minister to the Court of St. James. Feeling ran high against a Minister Wang, so much so that the Chekiang people renounced him as a fellow provincial and his own clan refused to recognize him.

Time does not seem to have softened this anger. Recently, when Mr. Wang took up his Vice-Presidency of the Yochuanku after his return from London, Mr. Tang Shou-chien, President of the Chekiang Railway, dispatched a telegram to the Viceroy strongly requesting Mr. Wang's dismissal. The contention was that a man who had been unsuccessful in railway affairs should not be permitted to have anything further to do with railways and his services, if valued at all, might be utilized in other ways. This request was accompanied with the information that its refusal would cause the writer's resignation of the presidency of the Railway.

Mr. Wang stated that the installation of Wang to the Vice-Presidency was equivalent to an approval of Wang's former doings and policy, and a vote of censure on himself. He had resolved never to submit to the orders of the Yochuanku under the management of Wang and Sheng Kung-pai, who were also thoroughly hated by the Chekiang people.

Recent reports state that the Government resists this attempt to coerce it and is inclined to ignore the petition. On the other hand, the offended Vice-President "saves his face" by sending in his resignation.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
The agreement for the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Chengtu Railways was signed on the 24th inst. by Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent-General of the railway, the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the representatives of the three Banks interested.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

ASSUMES DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, took over his duties as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications on the 24th inst.

NA TUNG AND PRINCE CHING.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Na Tung has resumed his duties as Grand Councillor.

Prince Ching has applied for leave of absence. It is reported that it is His Highness' intention to retire from active service altogether.

THE DALAI LAMA.

DEPARTURE FROM SHENSI.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
The Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu has reported that the Dalai Lama has taken his departure from the territories under his administration.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Owing to the people's dissatisfaction Wang Ta-shieh has asked to be permitted to resign.

Chang Chih-tung is using his best efforts to induce Wang to remain in office.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

WU TING-FANG'S ADVICE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Wu Ting-fang has telegraphed to Peking urging the Government to despatch students to America without further delay, as otherwise trouble might arise.

CHINESE FINANCES.

DEFICIENCY IN THE BUDGET.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
The deficiency in the Budget submitted by the Ministry of Finance being over \$1,500,000, the Prince Regent has given instructions to the Superintendent of Finance to raise a sum sufficient to make good the deficit.

THE FUSHUN COLLIERIES.

JAPAN UNWILLING TO PART WITH.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th May.
Japan is opposed to China redeeming the Fushun Collieries. Even if China should claim half of the mines, Japan would not agree to it.

HANKOW-CHENG TU RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th May.
Rumour has it that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Hankow-Chengtu Railway has been signed.

As a matter of fact, the report is incorrect.

CORRESP

My Eccentric Friend.

A CONVERSATION OF THE PRAY.

While out for a constitutional the other afternoon I was approached by a friend of Blake's, who inquired of me how I passed my days during the sweltering heat of summer. He gave me to understand that he did not belong to the Hongkong Club—a fact which I could easily understand—he did not like the gods—by which I concluded that he did not class himself with the gentry residing at what is known to the Park. He was not a "local" as he termed it, any of "your local friends." He had come out of this "exile" not two years ago to join a good firm he held a fair position, and his monthly "whack" was sufficient to keep him comfortably at home, as most people, he asserted, believe they do when they come to Hongkong. He did not frequent public houses, neither did he drink champagne nor other wets of the kind. But all he wished to know was how I kept myself in summer. I was standing on the Pier watching a man launch coming and going, gazing, perhaps, with envy, at the *Miss* of this island leaving on picnic boat. The sun was sinking low on the horizon and its golden streams were playing on the placid waters. At my right was a large junk all ready to leave for somewhere—I know not where. In front of me was an ocean tramp entering port, crawling carefully to her anchorage. By these things I interested me not.

As I stated before I was on the pier, leaning up against the railing, thinking of summer, about which I have been asked in the forenoon, and was past making up my mind whether to clear out when the time comes, or to stick on for another term, when I received a little tap on my back. Turning round quickly I met my friend, and for the space of about half an hour had to listen to his conversation, which I have already detailed at the beginning of this article.

"My friend," I was half inclined to say when he questioned me about the summer, "keep cool." But I took him on the "poor" individual, and spoke to him like a father.

"Do you ride?" I asked him. "If Mr. Gegg of Kennedy's Stables could fix you up."

He could ride, but did not want to appear in the eyes of the local scandal-mongers and match-makers to be a millionaire.

"Do you golf?"

He could not see the fun in chasing a ball around a field, and appear an idiot.

"Are you a member of the swimming club?"

"Look here, old chap, don't trouble me with those idiotic questions," he replied somewhat impatiently. "You yourself don't follow any of them."

I was going to say something sarcastic in return, when all of a sudden I remembered I was highly interested in railway work. I thought I had him there. "Are you interested in transportation?" was my first shot.

"What do you mean by transportation?" was the imbecile reply.

I reminded him of the fact that the railway, which was transportation, to Canton was about to run, and as he had been seen on the Southern Express, he should take occasional trips across the water and view some of those bridges, which would interest him, and which would be the means of passing time, not to mention brightening his education on bridge-building.

"Oh, indeed," he answered, "what's the price for an aeroplane?"

Was that sarcasm, humour or dejection? When a man comes to that stage he is incorrigible. I left him to his own devices. At the same time I still wonder if he was not a builder in Spain what was he?—Communicated.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

TO BE ADMITTED INTO AMERICA FREE OF ALL DUTY.

The action of the Senate Finance Committee has made it morally certain that Philippine sugar will be admitted to this country free of duty to an amount not exceeding 300,000 tons a year, which is more than the Philippine can supply at present, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*. That is a very liberal present, for the actual revenues are in a bad way and this admission, if full advantage of it is taken, will require the American people to tax themselves on something else to the amount of say \$2,000,000 annually to make good the loss of duty, or probably 20 per cent. less than that if it is Cuban sugar that is displaced. As a matter of fact, it will not displace any sugar now supplied for our increasing population will consume all the sugar which we can produce, as well as all that we import, and so this free sugar importation of 300,000 tons will not lower the price of sugar in this country. And, whether it does or not, and whether we like to make good the revenue deficit or not, it is the legitimate consequence of our annexation of the Philippines. If we did not desire to admit their products free, we should not have annexed the islands. Nevertheless, the Filipinos must understand that they cannot get the full benefit of our markets without ultimately paying their share of the national expenses and giving us the full freedom of their markets.

But a market for 300,000 tons of sugar is not production of a thing well worth our attention. "Fair refining" sugar is worth in New York to-day about 33 cents a pound and centrifugals about 4 cents. At present Philippine sugar is mostly rather low grade, but access to our markets will justify modern plants. Assuming that in time the average value of Philippine sugar is 75 per cent long ton, delivered in our ports, we shall give the Filipinos a free market for produce to the amount of \$2,500,000,000 on sugar alone, to say nothing of tobacco and other articles now dutiable but to be admitted free. In sugar alone 300,000 tons is sixty 5,000-ton shipsloads and is the basis for a very large commerce. The ships returning—shall they be American ships?—must have loads to carry, and the ships which can supply the return loads will get the trade and the refining of the sugar. And now San Francisco industries must baste themselves to see what they can provide to ship back in the sugar ships. We can refine the sugar. Can we supply the loads back in competition with other sugar-refining ports?

POLICEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

DRAWS DOWN IN RUNKEN MANHOLE.

A Chinese policeman, who is stationed at headquarters, narrowly escaped being seriously injured yesterday. Numerous reports have been made to the police of late of the damaged condition of some of the roads in the Colony, owing to the recent rain. Some time yesterday afternoon a *hokoo* while on duty in Bridge Street chanced to step on a manhole. Imagine the surprise he received, when all of a sudden the manhole sunk under him. The officer was carried under the street for a distance of about six feet, but fortunately he was not hurt in any way. Throughout the day the aperture in the street was covered with a condensed milk case in order to avoid any further accidents.

THE PARIS TOILET COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

The third general meeting of shareholders was held last Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the general managers for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing an auditor. Mr. H. Percy Smith presided. There were also present: Messrs. J. H. Seth, G. Bell, Charles Metzinger, W. Schmidt, E. G. Smith, J. C. Scholers, Li Fuk Tsau, Leung Wing Cheung, A. Marcel and J. O. Scipies, manager.

The Chairman read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, "you have had the report and accounts in your hands for some time. With your permission I will follow the usual custom, and assume that you will take the report and accounts as read. In the report we have endeavored so far as possible to explain the reason why we are not able to show profit to pay a fair dividend, and I wish further to add that I shall be pleased to answer any questions and remarks that may be made."

No questions were asked.

The Chairman—I propose the adoption of the report and accounts as already in your hand.

Mr. Scipies (manager)—I would like to ask something personal to me. I would like to have more facility of the books, and more understanding of the affairs of the company at the end of the month. Since last year in June I asked you for monthly returns and the month's expenses and the month's taking. I must have that. If you take me as manager, you must give me what you are taking in. I don't know whether there is a cent in the bank or not. I cannot keep up the manager if I don't get that. I must have the expenses of every month, where the expenses go to, and whether I can spend a cent or not. I don't know if you can get a manager to go on like it. I asked in June last. I have asked for the whole year, for nothing.

The Chairman—Personally, Mr. Scipies, I do not know that you had any information to ask for, and as you actually make up the statement of the expenses, I should have thought that you knew everything that was being done, and we shall like to know everything you want.

Mr. Scipies remarked that he had wanted a special meeting of the shareholders, because he wanted to know what was going on.

At this stage some private conversation took place between the general managers.

The Chairman—You make out all the expenses every month, and are in a position to know what those expenses are.

Mr. Scipies—All the information is given to you.

The Chairman—If you had not had that information before you will have it in future. As regards the half-yearly meeting I say at once I consider it was quite unnecessary to have a half-yearly meeting for such a small company. And I do not hesitate to say that the shareholders will agree with me. It will be a ridiculous thing to waste shareholders' time in such a way.

Mr. Scipies—I am the manager, and if the shareholders will agree to it, I must go back. That is all. Some of the shareholders very seldom come into the saloon.

Mr. Seth said it was a great mistake that nothing had been said before on this subject. The manager could always see the books when he wanted to do so.

Mr. Enos Seth held that the general managers had always looked after the best interests of the company.

Mr. Scipies: If you want to be general manager in the shop, you want to know what is being spent.

The Chairman: What grievance have you got?

Mr. Scipies: I want to know what money is spent.

Mr. Seth: The books are open to inspection at all times.

The Chairman: You certainly never asked me at any time in respect of a half-yearly meeting, which I considered unnecessary and which the shareholders agree with me.

No other questions were asked.

The Chairman: I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Li Fuk Tsau seconded.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Grant Smith seconded by Mr. Seth, Mr. Cox-Edwards was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I have to thank you for your attendance. That there is no dividend will enable us to hope for the best next year.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report is as follows:—

The general managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1908, with a statement of accounts to that date.

We regret we are unable to show a large profit on the year's working in spite of doing a greater volume of business but our expenses have increased considerably although we have, with the help of your manager, Mr. J. O. Scipies, done what we could to reduce them. Our profit on sales has been curtailed by the great drop in exchange and by the high price of hair at present prevailing in Europe.

The net profit for the year including \$38.83 brought forward from last account amounts to \$38.26 which we propose to carry forward to next year.

AUDITOR.

Mr. Beattie was elected auditor for the year under review, and owing to his having to go away he resigned and Mr. J. Cox-Edwards was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cox-Edwards being eligible offers himself for re-election.

PERCY SMITH & SETH, General Managers.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To Auditor's fee \$ 50.00
To Balance brought forward from last account 28.26
By scrip fees 5.00
By balance of working account 14.44
\$ 78.26

December 31, 1908.
By balance brought forward from last account \$58.83
By scrip fees 5.00
By balance of working account 14.44
\$ 78.26

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By balance brought forward from last account \$58.83
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By balance of working account 14.44
\$ 78.26

December 31, 1908.
By balance brought forward from last account \$58.83
By scrip fees 5.00
By balance of working account 14.44
\$ 78.26

By Stock in hand.....	\$87.03
By Sundry debtors.....	1,295.50
By Unexpired insurance premia.....	25.12
By Passages.....	300.00
By Cash at Bank.....	971.07
By Cash in hand.....	175.32
By Goodwill.....	5,340.14
As per last account.....	349.14
Less account written off.....	500.00
	\$19,397.04

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FITTER FALLS FOURTEEN FEET WHILE ATTENDING TO ICE PLANT.

An accident, which may perhaps have fatal results, took place at an early hour this morning. The victim was the No. 2 fitter, D. K. Lee, in the employ of the Hongkong Hotel. The unfortunate man was engaged at 2 a.m. to adjust a leather belt on the ice plant, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a drop of about fourteen feet. He landed on his head, and became unconscious. Mr. Marriott attended to the injured man temporarily, after which he was taken to the Government Civil Hospital by Detective Sergeant J. Watt, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The fitter was about twenty-nine years of age.

COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITY, IN JAPAN.

OPINIONS PRO AND CON.

As already noticed in these columns, the question of the establishment of a Commercial University has raised quite a storm in educational circles, and the necessity or otherwise of the proposed institution is discussed with much interest. In this connection the *Nichi Nichi* has collected the views of a number of prominent business-men. It is instructive to note that of the opinions of twelve business-men which have so far been published, the supporters and opponents of a commercial University are nearly balanced in strength—that is seven are against and five are in favour of the proposition. The latter comprises Baron Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan; Mr. Abe, President of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company; Mr. A. Nakano, Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. J. Kadono; while among those who are opposed are Baron K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan; Mr. R. Toyokawa, head of the Mitsu Bishi Bank; Mr. H. Hibiy, President of the Kanagawa Cotton Spinning Mill Company; Mr. Z. Yasuda, head of the Yasuda Bank; and Mr. H. Shoda, of the Mitsu Bishi firm. From perusal of the arguments advanced by both sides it would seem that those put forward by the supporters of the scheme are of a general or rather vague character, and it looks as if they are pleading for a weak cause, while the arguments of the opponents appear to be more definite and much stronger. Those who belong to the latter category agree in the opinion that if the object of the proposed University is the education of men capable of active participation in business there exist absolutely no need for such an establishment. It is not yet definitely known what kind of scheme is to be taught in the University, but it is probable that political economy and social science would occupy the foremost place in its curriculum. Those who have made an exclusive study of these sciences may be apt as scholars, but are likely to turn out a failure if they engage in practical business. Even the education now provided by the Higher Commercial School is thought by many as too scholarly to be useful in business life. What is most needed in business is a well-balanced common sense and an intimate acquaintance with general worldly affairs. There is no need for profound theoretical knowledge. Again, people who wish to engage in business should have the greatest care in choosing their teachers. For this reason the system of apprenticeship is most suited for business or trade. By the time men had graduated from the present Higher Commercial School the most efficient age in which to obtain experience in business has already passed, and this would be still more accentuated in the case of graduates from a University. Even in the Army and Navy much importance is attached to practical experience, as is shown by the constant practice of manoeuvres and cruises which is generally admitted that such knowledge is best acquired at the age of 20 or 21. This principle can be nowhere truer than in the field of business. It has been abundantly shown by experience that few men who begin their business career after the age of 20 become efficient business-men. If the object of the Government is the training of practical business-men and not the manufacture of scholars, the course of education provided by the existing schools is already complete enough, and there is absolutely no necessity for the establishment of a higher school.

Such, in short, are the arguments advanced by those who consider the establishment of a Commercial University unnecessary. In connection with this topic the views of Dr. Takata, of the Waseda University, as quoted by the *Tokyo Mainichi*, appear to be well founded and clearly stated. Below we give a summary of his arguments.

The fact that the Commercial University, question has aroused public opinion and obliged the Government to accelerate its decision in the matter is doubtless, says Dr. Takata, directly due to the representations on the subject which the Diet has voted several times. It is understood that the people connected with the Commercial School have done their best to aid the movement in the hope of making the school a University. In a sense their long-cherished aim has been achieved, but at the same time they have been disappointed inasmuch as the authorities have decided to make the proposed institution part of the Imperial University, independent of the Higher Commercial School. Not only has the decision of the Government aroused the indignation of those interested, but looked at from the standpoint of the progress of commercial education and the dignity of the Imperial University, it seems a rather unwise measure. The fact is that commercial education, to be effective, must stand on a basis embracing 70 per cent. of practice and 30 per cent. of theory. It is more than probable that in the proposed University importance will be attached to theory at the expense of practice. The result with that the graduates of the lower schools will be found more capable of business pursuits than those of the University. This is bound to be so, because the Japanese education which sciences are taught on a purely theoretical basis. Nor would it conduce to the reputation of the Imperial University to have a branch of its own where education is given in which more importance must be attached to practice than to theory.—*Japan Chronicle*.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the general managers to be presented at the tenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office at noon, on Saturday, 29th May, 1909, reads:—

Gentlemen—We beg to submit to you our report and statement of the accounts of the company for the year ended the 31st December, 1908.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The result for the year on the trading shows a profit of \$20,216.38, to which must be added the balance of 1907 account \$756.58 and \$18 surplus of rents receivable over Crown rent and taxes payable, making a total of \$21,072.96. Certain interest and depreciation has to be allowed for and instead of declaring a small dividend with the balance it is considered sounder to still further conserve the financial standing of the company.

Four general managers do not wish to cripple the buying capacity of the business for the second half of the year, as would be the case were a dividend now declared, which would have to be paid out of borrowed money.

Your general managers trust that the sacrifices of the last four years will bring their reward in the annual accounts for 1909. It is considered advisable to allocate the balance of \$11,488.96 as follows:

Interest on loans and overdrafts.....	\$ 1,404.78
Depreciation—Shop fittings and furniture at 5 per cent.....	1,458.75
Buildings.....	2,209.24
Aerated water plant.....	2,106.90
Stock.....	2,000.00
Exchange account.....	691.73
Balance to next year.....	1,517.55
	\$11,488.96

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, CHAN A FOOK & General Managers, G. A. WALKINS, Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To interest on bill, loans and overdrafts.....	\$ 1,404.78
Depreciation—Shop fittings and furniture at 5 per cent.....	1,458.75
Shop fittings and furniture at 15 per cent.....	1,458.75
Buildings.....	2,209.24
Aerated water plant.....	2,106.90
Stock.....	2,000.00
Exchange loss on subsidiary account.....	\$1,215.97
Less gain on sterling exchange.....	524.24
Balance as per balance sheet.....	1,617.55
	\$ 11,488.96
Balance from last year.....	\$ 756.58
of working account.....	10,216.38
Rent, telephone, gas, rent and taxes paid.....	518.00
	\$ 11,488.96

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Capital.....	\$100,000.00
10,000 shares of \$10 each.....	
fully paid.....	\$100,000.00
Creditors.....	
Loan.....	\$ 1,000.00
Trade creditors' acceptances.....	3,609.05
Open accounts.....	2,631.87
Deposit account.....	787.72
Unclaimed dividends.....	466.10
	\$ 8,486.74
Building Depreciation Reserve Account.....	
As per balance sheet 31st December, 1907.....	\$15,000.00
Transferred from 1908 profits.....	2,209.24
Reserve for Doubtful Debts.....	
As per balance sheet 31st December, 1907.....	\$ 5,000.00
Add old disputed liabilities now regarded as not payable.....	1,645.50
Bad debts recovered.....	49.15
	\$ 6,694.65
Less bad debts written off for 1908.....	734.35
	\$ 5,960.30
Profit and Loss Account.....	1,617.55
	\$ 33,373.83

Assets.

As per balance sheet at 31st December, 1907 (see reserve per cent).....	\$ 27,209.24
Furniture and Fittings.....	
As per balance sheet at 31st December, 1907.....	\$ 9,725.18
Less depreciation—15% written off.....	1,458.75
	\$ 8,266.43
Additions during the year.....	137.50
	\$ 8,403.93

Aerated Water Plant.

As per balance sheet at 31st December, 1907.....	\$ 5,106.90
Less reserve against depreciation.....	2,106.90
	\$ 3,000.00

Stock on Hand.

Sterling at exchange 1/84.....	\$71,324.67
Less reserve against depreciation as per balance sheet at 31st Dec., 1907.....	\$6,000.00
Reserve out of 1908 profits.....	2,000.00
	\$ 67,324.67

Debtors.

Trade.....	\$ 25,811.37
Sundries.....	2,540.86
Unexpired fire insurance and licences.....	1,105.17
Cash.....	
Russo-Chinese Bank.....	437.45
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in hand.....	896.05
	\$ 29,790.85

CHAN A FOOK & General Managers, G. A. WALKINS.

Mr. P. N. H. Jones has been appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, a member of the Executive and Legislative Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. William Oshkum, C.M.O., or until further notice, with effect from the 1st instant.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Directors for the year ending 30th April, 1909, for presentation to the shareholders on Saturday, the 29th inst., is as follows:—

Gentlemen—The Directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1909.

The net profit for the twelve months, after deducting directors' fees and general managers' remuneration and providing for losses on subsidiary accounts amounts to \$37,716.05.

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account..... 7,471.65

Making available for appropriation..... \$ 45,187.70

The directors recommended that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$24,000.00, that \$1,983.10 be written off rolling stock, that \$15,000.00 be placed to a reserve fund and that the balance of \$24,204.60 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

Directors—Mr. H. Keswick having resigned, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson was invited to occupy the vacant seat on the Board. In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. G. C. Moxon and Mr. C. S. Gubbay retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe. Mr. Potts and Mr. Lowe offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN A. JUPP, Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 30th April, 1909.

To coal and stores.....	\$12,570.19
To charges.....	3,359.35
To maintenance and repairs.....	7,441.40
To rates, Crown rent and fire insurance.....	1,215.35
To salaries and wages.....	23,416.41
To mortgage interest on R.B. Lot 80.....	2,029.92
To allowance to general managers to cover office rent and clerks' salaries.....	6,000.00
To directors' fees.....	\$2,500.00
To remuneration to general managers, 5 per cent. on gross earnings.....	4,949.45
	7,449.45
To balance.....	\$37,716.05
	\$45,187.70

Cr.

By traffic receipts (after deducting loss on subsidiary coils).....	\$5,388.13
By advertisement rents.....	272.50
By rent account.....	340.00
By transfer fees.....	8.00
By interest.....	1,980.47
	\$8,989.10

BALANCE SHEET AT 30TH APRIL, 1909.

Capital account.....	\$50,000.00
75,000 shares of \$10 each.....	
Less uncalled, \$5 per share on 50,000 shares.....	450,000.00
	\$300,000.00
Reserve fund.....	5,000.00
Mortgage R.B. Lot No. 80.....	2,000.00
Unexpired leases.....	4,340.73
Sundry debtors.....	13,834.57
Profit and loss account do. from last year.....	7,471.65
do. for the year.....	35,716.05
	\$395,563.00

Assets.

Permanent way and concession (old line).....	\$200,000.00
Permanent way and concession (new line).....	45,626.29
Stations, Crown leases and buildings (Inland Lots 1317, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1353 and R.B. Lots 80 and 86).....	35,256.29
Rolling stock.....	36,983.10
Office furniture.....	653.60
Coals and stores in hand.....	668.90
Sundry debtors.....	13,834.57
Cash at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	\$71,274.61
Cash and compradors' orders in hand.....	3,309.18
	\$74,583.79
	\$395,563.00

ANOTHER LANGKAT CASE.

The recent phenomenal rise in the price of Langkats is, it is reported, responsible for a number of suits which will keep the Courts busy for some time. The *Shanghai Times* understands that Mr. F. L. Marshall, sharebroker, has filed a petition in the S. B. M. S. Supreme Court against Mrs. E. A. Nazer for refusing to deliver fifty Langkat shares sold to plaintiff for the June Settlement, prior to the recent rise in value. Mr. J. O. E. Douglas will appear for plaintiff and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson for the defence.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN THE HOKKAIDO.

Tarumoyama, a volcano in the Hokkaido, which has been active lately, is presenting a curious aspect, according to a telegram from Sapporo. A heap of lava about 500 feet high, has made its appearance round the crater. At first the erupted matter was in a smooth hemispherical form, but its top gradually subsided, and it now presents a serrated appearance like the teeth

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

QUESTION OF CONVENIENCE.

An application for permission to erect a water closet and a urinal at the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club pavilion at Happy Valley was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon. Dr. F. Clarke, Medical Officer of Health, presided.

I believe the old rule of the Sanitary Board was to allow W.C.'s in "clubs, hotels and large blocks of offices." If this Club can provide an adequate water supply and can discharge into a main sewer, I see no objection to granting the application. If the Hon. Director of Public Works is notified that there will be no nuisance at the sewer outfall, I don't know where this outfall will be and whether it will be beyond the end which is exposed at low water on the foreshore of the Praya East.

Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliam:—I think this should be granted.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—Will there be sufficient water available always?

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—I agree with the M. O. H.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—Is there an independent water supply?

The Director of Public Works:—There is an ample supply of water obtainable from the main.

FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

REMARKABLE RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION.

As the recent case in the Kobe Saibansho shows, the piracy of foreign trade-marks in Japan still proceeds, and it is satisfactory to find that the Japanese Government is beginning to take a serious view of the offence. The firm of Thomas Hubback & Co., London, well-known manufacturers of paints and oils, have had some trouble in the past through their trade-marks being pirated in Japan, and as the representative of this firm was in Kobe recently, a member of the Japan Chronicle staff had an interview with him, it being understood that he was in Japan investigating some recent trade-mark piracy.

We learn from Messrs. Hubback's representative that during his investigations, extending over several weeks, the most remarkable disclosures have been brought to light in connection with the piracy in Japan of the London firm's trade-marks. We have been shown the correspondence in the matter, which, however, pending consultation with the directors of the company, Messrs. Hubback's representative does not wish published for the present. The particular case of piracy to which we refer is a very serious one, and we regret to say that, so far as the evidence goes, the officials of a certain Government department are involved, if not implicated.

Last evening the representative of Messrs. Hubback and Son left for Tokyo to have a further interview on the matter with Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, after which he will proceed to London to lay the whole facts before the company. We are given to understand that great pressure is being brought to bear upon Messrs. Hubback's representative not to publicly disclose the result of his investigations in Japan, but in the interests of honest dealers it is to be hoped that a full exposure of the fraud will be made, for we are sure that the Japanese Government will not permit the incident of which complaint is made. The greater publicity that is given to the discovery of such frauds, the more likely is it that the practices will be suppressed.

RE-APPOINTMENTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS OF SANITARY BOARD.

In connection with the re-appointment of Select Committees of the Sanitary Board, the following minutes were considered at the fortieth meeting of the Sanitary Board held last Tuesday afternoon:—

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—The standing order of 30th July, 1903, must be amended or rescinded, as the Board now have no officers, and I think Mr. Ho Kim Tong's name should be substituted for Mr. Fung Wa Chung's.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—A Select Committee to look after markets may well be added.

OPIMUM-SMOKERS ARRESTED.

About midnight on the 11th instant a Chinese residing at Kita-Nagata-dori, 3-chome, Kobe, and another from Yokohama were arrested at the house of a Chinese living at Moto-machi, 3-chome, Kobe, in the act of smoking opium. They were handed over to the Saibansho.

COMPLAINT AGAINST WASHERMEN.

LETTER FROM MR. BROTHERTON HARKER.

The following letter was received from Mr. B. Brotherton Harker, A.M.I.C.E., and laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909.

Sir,—On behalf of my client, the owner of Marine Lot No. 239 and Island Lot 135, I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Board a serious nuisance that is being committed on Crown land adjoining these lots, by washermen contaminating the stream running through my client's lots.

I have been surveying on these lots during the last week and have seen clothes washed in the most filthy water possible and the stream polluted to such an extent that the water is unfit for drinking. The whole length of the stream from the Pakulum Road to the entrance to the culvert is a mass of filthy water. It is impossible that clothes can be made clean in such filthy water, and must be a danger to health.

I also saw persons actually taking this filthy water to water the water-cress and other vegetables growing along the side of the stream; surely, this must be very dangerous to the health of the persons who innocently consume these vegetables.

My client begs that the Board will take immediate steps to stop these men washing clothes in this stream and assist him to get rid of this nuisance. I remain, etc.,

B. BROTHERTON HARKER.

To the Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—The washermen should not be allowed to dam the stream and the gardeners should be forbidden to store urine at the present.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—I do not consider washing should be allowed on the hillside. The washermen should be obliged to use up-to-date sanitary buildings as is done in other parts of the Bay East. The washermen make dams which in the dry season prove useful breeding places for mosquitoes.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I agree with Mr. Hooper.

The Registrar-General:—Is the owner of these lots suffering any pecuniary damage or is the health of the persons living on these lots endangered? Unless there is damage and danger to health, no action should be taken.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

The following is a translation of the Preliminary Agreement, signed on May 11, between the Chinese and Russian Governments in regard to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Eastern Railway along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Differences of opinion having occurred in the interpretation of the agreement for the construction and working of the Chinese Eastern Railway dated August 27, 1896, (Kuang Hui, 22nd year 8th Moon 2nd Day) the Governments of Russia and China have decided upon the following general arrangements, having reference to the organization of Municipalities on the lands of the said Railway.

Article 1.—As a matter of fundamental principle the Sovereign Rights of China are recognized on the lands of the Railway Company; they shall not be prejudiced in any way.

Article 2.—China will take all measures resulting from her sovereign rights over the railway lands, and neither the Railway Administration nor the Municipalities shall upon any pretext whatsoever oppose these measures so long as they are not contrary to the agreements concluded with the Railway Company.

Article 3.—The existing agreements of the Railway Company remain in full force.

Article 4.—All Laws, Ordinances and Legislative Measures resulting from the sovereign rights of China shall be compiled and published by the Chinese authorities in the form of proclamations.

Article 5.—High Chinese officials and official agents visiting the properties of the railway shall be received by the Railway Administration and by the Municipalities with all proper deference and ceremony.

Article 6.—Municipal bodies are to be established in the commercial centres of a certain importance and in the vicinity of the Railway. The inhabitants of these centres, according to the importance of the localities and the number of the residents shall elect delegates by vote, who shall choose an executive committee; or else, the residents themselves shall take part in the business of the municipality and a representative shall be elected from amongst them who will take upon himself to carry out the resolutions decided upon by meeting of all the residents.

Article 7.—No difference shall be made on the lands of the Railway between the Chinese population and that of other nationalities; all the residents shall enjoy the same rights and be subject to the same obligations.

Article 8.—The right to vote shall belong to every member of the community who owns real property of a fixed value or who pays a fixed annual rental and taxes.

Article 9.—The President shall be elected by the assembly of delegates and chosen from amongst them without distinction of nationality.

Article 10.—The assembly of delegates shall have power to deal with all local questions of public utility. Such institutions as interest only a section of the residents, such as Churches, Chambers of Commerce, Schools, and charitable organizations, shall be maintained by the section of residents concerned by means of subscriptions.

Article 11.—The assembly of delegates shall select amongst its members and without reference to nationality the individuals to be entrusted with the management of municipal affairs; their number shall not exceed three, and in addition the President of the Chiaochechu and one delegate of the railway shall each nominate one delegate. The delegates and the members above mentioned, including the President, shall form the executive committee.

Article 12.—The President of the assembly of delegates shall also be President of the executive committee.

Article 13.—The President of the Chiaochechu and the Director of the Railway, occupying a position superior to the Presidents of the assemblies of delegates and of committees, shall have a right of control and personal revision in all the decisions mentioned in Article 11. The delegates mentioned in Article 11 shall submit to them reports on current affairs. In addition all decisions arrived at by the assemblies of delegates shall be submitted for the joint approval of the President of the Chiaochechu and the Director of the Railway. Thereafter these decisions shall be published in the form of a notification in the name of the executive committee and shall become binding upon all the residents irrespective of nationality.

Article 14.—In the event of decisions by the assembly of delegates not being approved by the President of the Chiaochechu, or the Director of the Railway, these decisions shall be returned to the assembly for further consideration. If the original decision is adopted by a majority of three-quarters of the members present it becomes binding.

Article 15.—Important questions having reference to the public interest or the finances of the municipalities in the commercial centres of the railway lands shall, after discussion by the assemblies of delegates, be referred for the President of the Company (a high Chinese official, of 1896) together with the Head Office of the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

Article 16.—The Chinese Eastern Railway Company shall itself administer properties specially set apart for the service of the Railway, such as stations, workshops, etc. All other unleased lands of the Railway Company, as well as buildings, reserved for the exclusive use of the Company shall, if these lands and buildings have not been handed over to the municipalities by mutual arrangement, be temporarily subject, as before, to the management of the Railway Company. Properties under this heading shall be provisionally exempt from land tax, etc.

Article 17.—The general arrangements above mentioned shall serve as a basis for determining detailed regulations in regard to the municipalities and police; the scale of taxation will also be determined. It is agreed that the discussion of these regulations shall commence within a period of not more than one month, reckoning from the date of signature of the present agreement.

Article 18.—Until definite regulations have been decided upon and have come into force in regard to the municipal organization, the municipalities will provisionally conform to the existing methods of procedure, applying thereto Article 13 of the present arrangement which refers to the right of control of the President of the Chiaochechu and the Director of the Railway in regard to municipal matters. If the President of the Chiaochechu or the Director of the Railway assembly of delegates and no agreement can be arrived at as the result of discussions between these officials, two special delegates shall be separately chosen by the Chinese and foreign residents respectively. The President of the Chiaochechu and the Director of the Railway shall select conjointly with these two delegates, a fifth person, either Chinese or foreign, well esteemed of the general public to discuss the difficulty and settle it on a basis of common agreement. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Harbin is authorized to nominate three members, who shall be admitted to the Executive Committee of the town and participate in its affairs upon the same footing as the other members of the said committee. The Chambers of Commerce of the towns of Manchuria and Harbin will each select two delegates.

members of the executive committee of these towns. In other commercial centres, where only special assemblies exist, the Chinese and the Russian population shall take part on a footing of equality in the management of municipal affairs. The elections of assemblies and committees shall take place in accordance with the new detailed regulations as soon as these shall have been fixed.

The text of the present instrument has been drawn up in Chinese, Russian and French, four copies in each language, all of which have been duly signed and sealed with the respective seals of the parties concerned.

In case of doubt the French text shall rule.

Dated at Peking April 27, 1909 (First year of H.M. Hsiao Tung, 3rd moon, 21st day) signed:

LIANG TUN-YEN,
SHIH CHIAO-TSUN,
YU SZU-HSIANG.

J. KOROSTOVETZ,
D. HORVAT,
—N. C. D. Neta.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held in Caxton Hall, London, on April 30, Sir Matthew Dodsworth presiding.

The executive committee in their annual report, which was presented by the Rev. E. J. Duke, described the results of the Commission at Shanghai as very gratifying. As to the defence of the trade by the Commission which inquired into the question in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, it would have been difficult to find in the European population of these Crown Colonies men sufficiently disinterested to condemn a system by which the burden of taxation that would otherwise fall on themselves was borne by the Chinese labourers forming the main basis of the prosperity of the colony. The Commission had, however, recommended some important reforms in the existing system. Striking progress had been made in China towards the suppression of the production and use of opium, and it was intolerable that our professing Christian nation should wait for China to show it the example of relinquishing a morally indefensible trade.

The Chairman urged that our country should no longer maintain the treaty rights by which our opium was taken into China, the very existence of these rights being a moral wrong.

The Rev. S. Pollard moved a resolution, urging His Majesty's Government to accelerate the stoppage of the production of opium and its export from India. This was adopted. The next resolution moved by the Rev. W. E. Horley, and seconded by Mr. John Ferguson, of Ceylon, appealed to the Government firmly to press forward its opium policy.

The Chinese Minister occupied a seat on the platform and moved the closing vote of thanks to the chairman.

"EMPIRE DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

SAIYINGPUN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Saiyingspun Govt. School last Monday showed their loyalty to the Empire under whose flag they temporarily reside and are educated in a befitting manner.

Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather, which could not damp the ardour of such a party, two large launches crowded with boys under the care of their masters, left Jardine's Wharf, West Point, for Tsim Shu, which was reached after a run of about 2½ hours.

During the trip refreshments (cakes and lemonade), were dispensed with a liberal hand, and the time was pleasantly passed in listening to "Selections" on Chinese musical instruments.

After the party was landed, a programme of sports, in which the comic side was catered for, was gone through. "Horse Racing," "Search for Money," "Three Legged and Wheel Barrow" races, were among the items, and added a new zest to the events in which all joined, from the eldest to the youngest, with a heartyness which showed how thoroughly they enjoyed the enjoyment. At the conclusion of the sports and the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, rousing cheers for "The King" were given, which echoed through the valley and startled the paddy birds, and even the villagers.

Refreshments were spread on the beach and the party now divided, some to bathe and others to explore the district and visit the Monastery which crowned one of the neighbouring hills.

About 3.30 p.m. all re-embarked without incident and Hongkong was safely reached, all voting the day "at least a week."

KOLANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 4th May, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. B. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, J. Mancinari, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Senior Consul informing the Council that the Taoist of Amoy has issued title deeds to the Council for the plot of ground near the old Market buildings, reclaimed by the Council in the course of scavenging operations.

The regulations governing the licensing of chairs and chair hongs, and the fixing of fares, drawn up by the sub-committee, were read and approved, and the Secretary was directed to forward same to the Senior Consul for the information and approval of the Consul Body.

A letter was read from Mr. W. C. Harkins asking the Council to consider a petition, pasted the house of Tso Chun, in the paddy fields, Kang-ah-au, a public road. The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Harkins, the Council had no authority to consider any petition of this description, a public road, and to refer him to the Council's letter addressed to him on the 24th October, 1906.

It was decided to ask the Senior Consul to again address the Taoist concerning the plot of Chinese Member of the Council, with a view to the vacancy being filled.

The Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

Summons: Contempt of Court 1, Illegally detaining property 1, Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 1, Obstructing a public road 1, Throwing rubbish, &c into the public drains 2, Summary Arrests: Theft 6, Creating a disturbance 4, Housebreaking 2, Being in possession of burglar's tools 1, Contempt of Court 1, Drunk and incapable 1, Being in possession of stolen property 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,
O. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

BOYS' OWN CLUB.

FIRST SPORTS MEETING.

Patrons:—Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Mr. H. N. Mody and Mr. F. B. Deacon.

Officials:—Messrs. H. B. Collins, E. B. Ansell, A. V. Ribeiro, Handicapper: Messrs. A. R. Ellis, C. J. Poole, and L. G. Cordeiro. Starter: Mr. P. G. Fenwick. Clerks of the Course: Messrs. C. A. G. Rodrigues and D. Musket. Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. R. Ellis.

The newly-formed Boys' Own Club came under the public observation for the first time last Monday afternoon, when the youthful members celebrated Empire Day by holding their first sports meeting at Happy Valley in the presence of an interested gathering of spectators. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions prevailing there was a sparse attendance, but those who partook of the boys' hospitality went away thoroughly satisfied that they had witnessed a good afternoon's sport. There is no doubt that had King Sol favoured the meeting with his beaming rays, there would have been a larger concourse of spectators, but the absence of a large number of people doubtless interested in the formation of the new club in no way detracted from the excellence of the sports provided, and throughout the afternoon, the various events were very keenly contested and the friendly rivalry for the honours of the day was refreshing to behold. Owing to the continuous drizzle the track was heavy, and consequently the work of the competitors was exceptionally difficult. The bicycle races provided some interesting excitement and were unquestionably the events of the afternoon. Lance-Corporal Andrews, of the Buffs, as was to be expected, proved a formidable rival in some of the events, and carried off the honours with the utmost ease. Considerable amusement was provided in the Ladies' Nomination, which is always an interesting feature of local meetings. Machado's String Band played selections of music during the afternoon, and materially added to the success of the meeting. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. May and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gresson. Much praise is due to Mr. A. R. Ellis, Hon. Secretary, who spared no pains to make the meeting the decided success it was.

Detailed results of the races are appended:—

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—1. L. Goldenberg, 3 yds. 2. H. J. White, 9 yds. Time: 11 secs.

BICYCLE RACE. TWO MILES (Handicap).—1. L. Goldenberg, 160 yds. 2. F. J. Brown, 165 yds. 3. J. Forbes, 170 yds. Time: 9 mins. 6 1/2 secs.

300 YARDS. Open to hand boys of all ages.—1. L. Goldenberg, 160 yds. 2. F. J. Brown, 165 yds. 3. J. Forbes, 170 yds. Time: 11 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—1. L. Goldenberg, 3 yds. 2. H. J. White, 9 yds. Time: 11 secs.

BICYCLE RACE. ONE MILE (Handicap).—1. B. Musket, 75 yds. 2. C. H. Sumner, 125 yds. 3. L. E. Chunyut, 10 yds. Time: 3 mins. 47 1/2 secs.

120 YARDS HANDICAP.—Open to all amateur visitors.—1. P. C. Fenwick, 2. Lance-Corporal Andrews. Time: 12 secs.

220 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to boys of all Schools in Hongkong.—1. Wong So Ting, 2. H. G. Marker.

HALF MILE (Scratch).—1. Y. Abbas, 2. F. Schupel, 3. E. Stainfield.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Contestants to run from the starting post to a post where their coats will be gathered in a common heap after finding their respective coats they will request their lady-nominator to thread the needle when they will themselves sew on a bow with at least six stitches; first past the winning post properly fastened to win.—1. L. Goldenberg (nominated by Miss Goldberg). 2. A. R. Ellis (nominated by Miss Ellis). Time: 31 secs.

HALF MILE RACE.—1. Y. Abbas, 2. F. Schupel, 3. E. Stainfield.

QUARTER MILE. Open to Royal Engineers only.—1. Pascoe, 2. Morrish. Time: 57 secs.

CONSOLATION RACE. 150 yards.—1. A. H. Carroll.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. May presented the prizes to the successful competitors, after which she was presented with a handsome bouquet.

This done, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May thanked the members of the B. O. C. for having asked Mr. May to present the prizes for the beautiful bouquet she had received. The Club had chosen a very auspicious day for its annual meeting and those present had enjoyed an excellent afternoon's sport. The speaker referred to a little incident in the boys' and girls' race, and said that the boys, like loyal and good-hearted boys, put the girls so far in front that they could not help but win, which showed that the members of the Boys' Own Club had their hearts in the right place. He hoped to be present at the next annual meeting, and to see even better sport than they had witnessed that afternoon.

Loud applause greeted the speaker at the conclusion of his address.

The Secretary called for three cheers and "tigers" for Mr. and Mrs. May and the ladies, which were lustily given, after which a successful meeting came to a close.

The Committee and Members of the Boys' Own Club desire to tender their thanks to the following gentlemen who so kindly donated the prizes and subscribed to the Sports Fund of the Club:—

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. H. N. Mody, Ellis Kadoorie, F. B. Deacon, Lau Chu Pak, R. Shawan, E. Ralph, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. F. Maitland, J. R. M. Smith, J. M. Beck, A. Davis, S. D. Seins, D. K. Seins, H. L. O. Garrett, W. J. Daniel, C. Mooney, the Hongkong Dispensary, the Members of the Lusitanian Recreation Club, Messrs. J. F. Boulton, P. N. Jones, H. Y. Chunyut, L. E. Lam, Mr. D. F. H. Kew, Messrs. Otto Koon Sing, C. W. Chan, C. O. C. Mena, Yee Sang Yat, Yee Wun, A. S. Shih, A. A. Gown, C. E. Shields, P. O. Davis, T. K. Kwai, Ching, E. W. Day, J. L. Quirby, W. E. Wessner, E. B. Beattie, C. B. F. Y. Abbas, W. L. Lawington, J. D. Noria, C. Hyder, Mrs. White, the Stewards of the Jockey Club for the Ground, and the Y.M.C.A., Chinese Department, for the use of their flags.

WD TING-FANG.

DEMISS REPORTED RECALL.

New York, May 17.

His Excellency Wn Ting-fang, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has been interviewed with regard to the Shanghai report that he is to be recalled, and has declared that he has no information on that point whatever.—Shanghai Times.

SHINGHAI HOLOCAUST.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN MATCH FACTORY.

The following report is taken from the Shanghai Mercury of the 17th inst.—This morning an appalling affair occurred on the outskirts of the Settlement, a match factory being blown up, and though at the time of writing the death-roll is put at nine, it is feared that under the debris of the ruined building are lying the corpses of many more. The explosion occurred about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and no great was the shock on their hinges and dishes were thrown from their shelves, while for a considerable radius around the scene of the catastrophe not a white pane of glass remained. The factory where the explosion took place is situated about a mile from the Markham Road Bridge on a Chinese extension of that thoroughfare, and this morning after the explosion it presented a scene of ruin and wreckage.

THE BUILDINGS.

Evidently the match factory, which is the property of Chiang Sung and Co., is a comparatively new concern, for where the explosion has not completely shattered the walls there are evidences that the building is of recent construction. The entrance door faces south, and except at a few places, where there is only a ground floor, the structure is of two or three stories. It is about a hundred yards in length, and while on the west side it is approached by an uncultivated field it is bounded by a row of houses on the east, with a yard at the back. The greater part of the building appears to have been used principally for storage purposes and the central part only as a work room. How many employees there were it is very difficult to find out, for some of the Chinese put the number at one and others at the length of 700. Obviously the latter is an exaggeration, as the size of the building would not admit of so many being employed. The explosion seems to have taken place close to it not actually in the workroom, for the wall and roof have been entirely blown away, and nothing remains now but a mass of debris.

THE EXPLOSION.

Owing to the difficulty of securing a coherent story from the Chinese it is impossible to state the cause of the explosion. One story is, however, highly plausible, and if correct accounts for the small death-roll, so far ascertained. It is, however, reported that about forty people are still buried beneath the ruins, and this points to the circumstance of the explosion occurring before the work-people had time to reach a place of safety. This version is to the effect that while phosphorus was being pounded in a mortar spontaneous combustion ensued, resulting in the explosion which wrought so much havoc. There is another account which if true means that forewarned of the impending disaster a number of the employees made good their escape. Shortly before half-past eight o'clock while the men and women were at work a fire is said to have started close at hand. At once the workers were seized with panic and a general stampede ensued for the door out of which the people poured pell-mell. Then the explosion occurred. There was a deafening roar, a shock which shook buildings an enormous distance away, and for two or three hundred yards around bricks, glass, and splinters of wood poured down like hail. A great cloud of sulphurous smoke filled the air, and as it cleared away it was seen how terrible had been the destruction to property. Distant though the factory was from the central part of the Settlement it was only a few minutes before help was senting towards the scene of the disaster. The first to arrive was a motor car, driven by Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell, Chief constable, and to the spot. A number of constables in plain clothes from the Western Depot also hurried to the scene, and in a short time Colonel Bruce and Mr. W. A. C. Platt drove out in a motor car to see if assistance could be given. In the meantime there was almost a procession of rickshaws proceeding from the factory to the settlement bearing the injured home and to hospital. One or two with blackened features seemed beyond medical aid, while a number were carried along with heads and limbs mangled, evidently having been struck by the debris.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The few minutes following the explosion seem to have been minutes of consternation. From far and near there was a rush of Chinese, and a crowd had soon gathered which the native police could do more than control. A woman who had been caught in the explosion and knocked senseless, on recovering from her swoon seemed to have gone mad, as she ran blither and thither in a demented condition. A gap thirty or forty yards in length had been knocked in the west wall, and the roof had been blown to the sky, while the walls showed great fissures and some already overhanging threatened every moment to collapse. Despite the danger attending rescue work the foreign police from the Western Depot proceeded to make a search of the debris in the hope of being able to find some alive. The task was, however, hopeless. Where a part of the wall had collapsed immediately after the explosion a couple of Chinamen were discovered and extricated from the debris. In their case death must have been practically instantaneous, for under the load of debris which pressed them down they had lived a minute. From a pile of masonry the foot and leg of another man protruded, but it was impossible to get him out, for above a brick wall overhanging at a perilous angle, and the least derangement of the stones at the foot threatened to send it crashing down on the rescuers' heads. Two others were found buried in the debris and beyond human aid; while the head of another which was found in a frightful condition brought the death roll to six. So badly had the head been mutilated that the only feature which was recognizable was the teeth, the brain and skull having evidently been blown away, leaving the skin hanging to the jaw. At another place a queue was found among the ruins, showing that another man had suffered mutilation. Later on other bodies were discovered, all badly cut up, and by afternoon the total recovered numbered nine. Scarcely a more painful sight has been witnessed at an industrial centre, and even yet it is impossible to tell the total of the casualties. One or two dangerous walls will have to come down before the ruins of the masonry can be cleared away to extricate the corpses, and until that is done the roll of the dead cannot be accurately ascertained. It is quite possible in view of the state of the ruins that the report of forty being buried beneath is correct. Numbers are reported missing, and if beneath the masonry beyond assistance, as all would without question be crushed to death.

EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

In the native houses near at hand the explosion had had a terrible effect. Not only was everything made of glass smashed, but large window frames and shutters were torn from their hinges by the violence of the shock. All around the factory glass and splinters of masonry strewed the ground and a thick yellow powder, evidently a product of the combustion of the sulphur, lay everywhere. Matches lay about in thousands, while from the ruins when fire smouldered overpowering chemical fumes arose, preventing the native Chinese who were at work with a hand pump from tackling the flames properly. However, the violence of the explosion had practically extinguished the most serious part of the fire, and it was only the embers that remained alight. In a mill several hundred yards away not a window escaped, while in the S.M.P. Western Depot the building shook as if an earthquake had occurred. In the "Nook," the residence of Mr. J. A. Harvie in North Roman Road Extension, the shock was distinctly felt, despite the distance, and other houses had similar experiences.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Inquiry at Shantung Road Hospital elicited the information that though only six employees had been taken there for treatment a large number more were known of as being injured. Two of those treated were women, the others being men, and of these only one case is critical. The injuries were principally to the head, evidently caused by splinters from the explosion. It is reported that the injured number over 100.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

ASSISTANT BANK MANAGER ARRESTED.

Chau Lun Fong, the assistant manager of the Kai Tai Bank of Wing Lok Street, was arrested last Monday afternoon on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. The amount involved is alleged to be \$5,000.

Mr. E. J. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Leo A. Raimondo, a Casiro, representing Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, is retained for the defence.

The case was adjourned for a week. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$5,000.

SHOOTING FATALITY.

TWO CHINAMEN SHOT IN SINGAPORE.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED AND CHARGED.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday, reports the Straits Times of 17th inst, a Chinaman in the coolie quarters at Polo Bazaar received a bullet in the right lung which caused his death about two hours later, and another Chinaman was shot through the left knee by the same bullet, alleged to have been fired by Private Miller, of the Middlesex Regiment, who claims that it was pure accident.

The stories of the Chinese and of the soldiers are, naturally, somewhat different. Privates Miller and Dunkley state that they were on the Royal Engineers' jett, in front of the coolie quarters, fishing on Saturday night. Not having any luck, they decided to go to another pier, shortly before eleven o'clock, and in doing so passed through the coolie quarters. The Chinese took umbrage at this, and ten or a dozen men pursued them with sticks in a menacing manner. They returned to their quarters, when Dunkley says he went to sleep, being awakened not long afterwards by Sergeants Pearce and Cobby, who entered and asked Miller if he had any more ammunition. He heard Miller reply that he had one more round, and both of them were then taken to the guard room.

Miller states that after he and Dunkley returned to their quarters and Dunkley turned in, he took his rifle and one round of ammunition which he had found, went outside and fired over the coolie quarters to frighten the angry coolies.

The story of the Chinese is that the soldiers entered their quarters and interfered with their women-folk. The two men who were shot were both lying down and probably asleep. The ball passed through four rooms before it struck the first man in the knee, the wound indicating that he was lying on his back with his knee up. The ball then passed through the next partition in a downward course and passed through the back of Hoh Hoo, the deceased, terminating its flight in his right lung.

Privates Miller and Dunkley are employed at the Polo Bazaar military telephone exchange, and are both very young. They were brought before the third magistrate, this morning, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and were remanded for a week. Insp. Tredgold of the Marine Station took them over from the military authorities last night at 9 o'clock, bringing over to the General Hospital also the injured man and the body of the deceased. An inquest is being held there this afternoon by Mr. A. Gentle, the coroner.

NUISANCE AT WESTERN MARKET.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF MR. SHELTON HOOPER.

The following correspondence was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon relative to a nuisance at the New Western Market.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909.

Sir,—I annex copy of correspondence between the Government and myself relative to a nuisance at the New Western Market which I will thank you to circulate to the members of the Board.

The incident referred to took place at a time when the market was open to the public, as it is every day after dark.

Knowing the prevalence of contagious diseases of the worst sort, and skin diseases amongst the lower classes Chinese, I consider the use of the fish tanks as a serious danger to the public health, an opinion which is shared by the medical men, whom I have consulted in the matter.

I am, etc.,

A. SHELTON HOOPER.

[Copy of Correspondence.]

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 8th May, 1909.

Sir,—While inspecting the Western Market last evening at 7 o'clock, to report on the lighting of same, I observed a Chinaman perfectly nude washing himself over the fish tank. Such a thing is not only disgusting and revolting, but I consider it a danger to the public health.

I would ask, therefore, that H.E. the Governor be informed of it and give such directions as will put a stop to it.

I have, etc.,

(84.) A. SHELTON HOOPER.

To Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 12th May, 1909.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to state that the incident to which you allude took place after dark, when all business in the market had ceased, and only a few stall-holders were left washing up their stalls.

2. Instructions have now been issued to the Inspector in charge to visit the market at about 7 o'clock in the evening to see that there is no repetition of the occurrence; and the Head Sanitary Department will post a notice in the market informing all concerned that such a practice is forbidden.—I am, etc.,

F. H. MAY, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Esq.

RIVER STEAMER THREATENED.

AN ALARMING REPORT.

A report, of a somewhat alarming character, with circumstantial details, reaches us of a steamer that had been seen to be in a river steamer trading between Hongkong and Canton. In the absence of any confirmation of the rumour, owing to its being a public boat, it is not possible for us to say whether the report is true or not. It is stated that a letter had been delivered to a well-known local skipper to the effect that it is planned to destroy his vessel by incendiary. The letter has been transmitted to the Police authorities who are said to be conducting secret investigations in order to trace its authorship. In order to disguise the origin of the threatening communication it is said that it is signed by a Prince of the Canton. Curious to relate, when a number of Chinese women were about to embark on board the same steamer for Canton last night, a number of native sailors, who are in the habit of congregating near the wharves, frightened the would-be passengers by that vessel with the intimidation that they would be done to death if they ventured to travel by that boat. Needless to state, the women became so terrified that they at once abandoned all idea of proceeding by the vessel, and their first choice, and made for a neighbouring wharf where they took passage by another vessel of a rival company. There is just the possibility that these sailors might have been hired intimidators, in which case if suspicion can be established for a fact, they should be made to suffer for what is tantamount to the institution of a practical boycott against a particular steamer.

CLOSING OF VLADIVOSTOK.

EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

Since the closing of the free port of Vladivostok a serious state of affairs has arisen in the port. As will be seen below, owing to the bad conditions at the Customs, the port is seriously dislocated, while the prohibitive tariff placed on imports has reduced Japanese residents at the port to an unfortunate plight.

The *Dai Nippon* *Oboroku* of Vladivostok, reproduces a telegram dispatched to the representative for Primorsky province in the Duma, M. Shilo, by the president of the Vladivostok Bourse Committee (corresponding somewhat to a board of trade), to the effect that an inspection of the condition of the Customs by the Committee has revealed a terrible state of affairs. The warehouse accommodation is totally inadequate for the calls upon it. The existing sheds are in a dilapidated condition, and owing to the penetration of water the goods are being spoiled and becoming valueless. The warehouse yards are veritable quagmires, in which the merchandise is floating about. The unloading of the steamer *Dendis* occupied three weeks instead of five days, and the consignees are still awaiting their goods. A responsible Customs staff has not yet been assured, though several meetings of the Customs Tax Department have taken place. The Committee, in view of the state of affairs, has invited the co-operation of consignees of goods. There is already a local fund of more than 300,000 roubles towards the improvement of the port, but for some unknown reason the allocation of the sum is delayed.

It is stated by the *Osaka Mainichi* that since the closing of Vladivostok a considerable falling-off in Japan's trade with the port has been seen. There are now four Japanese steamships engaged on the Vladivostok run—the *N.Y.K.*, *Tokai Maru*, *Kobe Maru*, and *Oriental Maru*. From *Osaka*, the *O.S.K.* *Norikuni Maru* from *Tokyo*, and the *Kotomaru* from the *Hokkaido*. Now according to information brought by an officer of the first-named vessel, since the closing of Vladivostok as a free port, not only have very heavy duties been imposed on wholly manufactured articles, but on soy, silk, rice, &c., exported from this country, the heaviest duties have been imposed and the importation of these goods has apparently been entirely discontinued. The cargo arrived on each voyage by the vessels above named has now dwindled to no more than one or two hundred tons. Further, the export of bean-cake to Japan, which reached its highest point of prosperity last year, has ceased, and the trade this year has been entirely diverted to Europe, the bean-cake being exported thither by the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*. Hence the steamers referred to are affected in both directions. But the quantity of bean-cake reaching Vladivostok by the Chinese Eastern Railway is increasing to an enormous extent, and the wharves at the port are being completely piled up with mountains of bean-cake. Now Russia is not a manufacturing country, and she has been compelled to look to other countries for her supply of manufactured articles. Owing to the fact that goods from the neighbouring country of Japan are for the most part apt to be of coarse manufacture, German goods have almost obtained the monopoly. The number of German vessels entering the harbour was very large, but they returned practically empty. Taking advantage of this circumstance, the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* undertakes the shipment to Europe of beans and bean-cake and derived much advantage therefrom. Every month thirty or forty thousand tons of bean-cake are exported, but it is all secured by the German boats, and the import into Japan is almost nil. It is apparently feared that this cannot now continue, owing to the arrival of fewer vessels at the port consequent on the restriction of imports. This is another example showing that the interference with the import trade has a serious effect on the whole of the port.

The present Japanese residents in Vladivostok number some 4,000. Since the closing of the free port heavy duties have been placed on imports, as stated. On sack, for example, a tax of over a hundred yen per sack is said to be imposed, while on the bottles of soda or more each is collected. This makes the import of the beverage unprofitable. Again on rice, the staple food of the Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, an import of 45 yen per 100 (sack) is levied. As a result, says the *Mainichi*, the Japanese people are being reduced to a miserable plight. Of late the number of persons leaving Vladivostok and migrating to Northern Korea averages forty or fifty persons by every vessel leaving the port. On certain manufactured products so duty is imposed. Owing to the free admission of uncleaned rice into Japanese markets of Vladivostok, Messrs. Sano and Kurachi, who are, however, only in a small way of business, have begun to supply the Japanese and Koreans with rice by importing the uncleaned grain and cleaning it locally, but the success of the two merchants appears the most hopeless. In short, the trade of Japan with Vladivostok is gradually declining, and it is reported that the migration of resident Japanese to Northern Korea is inevitable. —*Japan Chronicle*.

A FIRE broke out in the drying room at the International Cotton Mill, Pootung, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday. The mill employees were able to put out the fire in fifteen minutes and the damage done is very trifling.

WARNING TO SHIPMASTERS.

FLOATING MINE DISCOVERED WITHIN HONGKONG WATERS.

An extraordinary story was told by the master of one of the Macao steamers regarding a floating mine, which, if existent, is presumably a remnant of the Russo-Japanese War. According to his report, which has been submitted to the shipping authorities, it appears that while on the run to Hongkong yesterday he sighted a floating mine just between Dumbell Island and Green Island, about a mile and a half from the shore.

It was impossible for him to take any steps to remove the obstruction, but it is to be hoped that such a menace to shipping generally will be removed as soon as possible. If this kind of thing becomes common on the high seas it will tell the new arrangement arrived at by the Powers, whereby floating mines shall have a restricted area, should come into force.

It is to be hoped that this danger to shipping traffic at the mouth of the harbour will not be encountered by any of the numerous vessels entering Hongkong.

SEARCH INSTITUTED.

We understand that immediately upon receipt of the report, the Harbour Master caused a search of the waters around and near Dumbell Island to be immediately instituted. To this end the Government tender, *Stanley*, was dispatched to scour the waters near the vicinity of the danger, which was reported to exist by the captain of the Macao steamer. Kai-chow Island was first visited and a close scrutiny of the waters made; then the *Stanley* steamed down as far as the Ling-tung where the fleet of fishing junks was closely questioned as to whether they had observed any floating mines or buoy adrift in the course of their day's cruise. The masters of the entire fleet had seen nothing which corresponded to the appearance of a mine or buoy. On the return journey the *Stanley* stopped and took the *Sat Tai*, another Macao steamer, whose master could not confirm the report of the existence of any floating danger to navigation along his route that day.

It may be mentioned that the waters a bit southwards of Kai-chow Island had been reserved as a sort of dumping "ground" for refuse from Hongkong, where the conservancy boats proceed to empty their daily freight. A buoy was placed near the "grounds" some eighteen months ago with the word "Shan" painted on it in legible letters. It is quite possible that an old tub or broken cask has been mistaken for a derelict mine.

DROWNING FATALITY.

SAD ACCIDENT TO BRITISH BLUEJACKET.

A drowning fatality, reported to have occurred at night on Thursday night, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 22nd inst., the victim being one of the men of H.M.S. *Cadmus* about 10 p.m. on Thursday evening Seaman George Frank Stewart, commonly known as Donald Stewart, and a companion were going on board H.M.S. *Cadmus* in a sampan. As the frail craft neared the ship both men stood up on the deck of the sampan ready to step on the gangway when the ship's side was reached. The sampan suddenly slewed its craft round and there being a swell at the time the two men, losing their balance, were precipitated into the river. The sampan man on seeing his passengers in the water raised a cry for help, which was heard on board the *Cadmus* and a boat was at once lowered. In the meantime the sampanman had leaped over the side of his craft and caught hold of one of the struggling men and tried to haul him on board the sampan, but could not succeed and he clung to the man until assistance came. Meanwhile the boat from the *Cadmus* was searching for the second man who proved to be Stewart. No trace of him could be found. The other man was rescued from his perilous position and taken aboard the ship. The accident was then reported to the River Police, but up to the present no trace of the body has been found, though a close search has been made and the river degraded. The deceased was a native of Scotland and was quite a young man and greatly esteemed by his shipmates. He was a noted boxer and wrestler and had taken part in some of the recent boxing tournaments at Chang Si Ho Gardens and other places.

LLOYD'S FIRE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

CONFLICT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Jiji*, in noting that the foreign insurance companies which have representative agents and transact business in Japan each deposit a security of 100,000,000, states that Lloyd's is under taking fire insurance business and has succeeded in obtaining a contract from the Kanagawa Spinning Company to cover a risk of 4,000,000 on certain buildings. The Government thereupon issued an order to Lloyd's requesting them to deposit the usual security of 100,000,000. Lloyd's, however, refused to obey the order, contending that the concern was not a joint stock company, but a credit corporation. Lloyd's did not maintain an agent in Japan, but merely appointed canvassers, and insurance policies were signed in England, so that the Government was unable to enforce its demand for security.

On hearing of this, says the *Jiji*, all the other foreign insurance companies have informed the Japanese Government that if Lloyd's are allowed to take risks in Japan without depositing security, the other companies will pursue the same course. Lloyd's is taking extensive fire risks in Germany, and the Japanese Government is making investigations as to the manner in which this business is managed in Germany. The eventual result of this question is being awaited with interest. —*Japan Chronicle*.

RABIES IN TONKIN.

Summer has set in throughout Tonkin and, with the hot season, an outbreak of rabies is reported. Several natives have died of hydrophobia, and the Pasteur Institute are crowded with patients. The same thing happens every year, and there seems to be no help for it. Experience at these establishments shows that the Pasteur treatment often fails in obstinate cases. There is also some ground for believing that in tropical countries, rabies takes readily a fatal turn. The most powerful factor that works against stamping out the disease is the lack of strict regulations for the destruction of vagrant dogs.

THE news was received in the Colony last Monday of the death, which took place in the Tacoma (U.S.A.) Hospital on the 24th inst., of Mr. Ferdinand Klene, who was well known in Hongkong. Mr. Klene, who was connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company here, and later started out on his own in the auctioneering line, left this port some time ago for Honolulu. From the latter port he sailed for Tacoma, where his health failed him, and this necessitated his admittance into the local hospital, where the end event occurred. He leaves a widow with whom the greatest sympathy goes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

FRANCE IN TONKIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR.—The *Hongkong Telegraph* published in its issue of the 21st inst., a telegram from Peking, 18th May, reproduced from the Chinese newspaper *Shing Po* relating to a supposed violation of the Chinese frontier of Kwangsi by French troops stationed in Tonkin. I am authorized to give a formal denial to these absurd rumours which, according to official telegraphic information, I have just received from the Governor-General of Indo-China, have no foundation whatever. I may even add that the authorities on both sides of the frontier are working in perfect harmony. Believe me, very sincerely yours,

GASTON LIEBERT, Consul for France.

Consul de France, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1909.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

INQUIRIES FOR REMEDIES.

Prince Kung, Anti-Opium Commissioner in Peking, has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to make extensive inquiries in the countries to which they are accredited for efficacious remedies to cure opium habits in order that they may be introduced and used in China. His Highness and colleagues propose that prohibition of poppy plantations should precede that against smoking, but Duke Tai Tse-hui's opposite view and contends that ban smoking has been entirely suppressed, imposition of opium as a plantation will cease of its own accord. The Anti-Opium Commissioners have appointed deputies to proceed to the various provinces to make secret inquiries as to whether the Viceroy, Governors and other high provincial dignitaries are addicted to the habit. They will then report to the Commissioners who will impeach those discovered guilty of smoking opium. —*N. C. D. News*.

HEROISM REWARDED.

NAVAL OFFICER'S GALLANTRY RECOGNISED.

Flag-Commander D. T. Norris, of the *King Alfred*, has just been awarded the bronze medal for life-saving by the Royal Humane Society. The officer in question rescued a seaman of the flagship from drowning by jumping into the water whilst she was going 12 knots an hour off Hongkong on Feb. 3 last. The man, a stoker named Williams, slipped off a gangway and would have been inevitably drowned had it not been for the gallantry of Flag-Commander Norris. He was assisted by Mr. J. R. McLaugh, Royal Marine Light Infantry, for his plucky rescue of Private Redwood, of the same corps, who slipped from a ladder and fell into a Hongkong harbour whilst embarking on the cruiser *Kent* on the same date.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

We have already noticed the decline in popularity of opium cultivation in the Behar and Benares Agencies (writes the *Pioneer*) and the annual report by the Bengal Board of Revenue shows in detail the reasons which have led to the spot in preferring other crops to that of the poppy. Unfavourable seasons, the rise in prices of food-grains and the dearth of labour have all contributed to bring about a change. The average area cultivated has steadily diminished, and the villager no longer looks to the poppy plot to put money into his pocket, whatever may be the character of the season. Mr. Shirees, who took charge of the Behar Agency last October, draws attention to the fact that the price paid to the cultivator for opium has risen since 1894, while the price of other agricultural products has risen. As regards rice in North and South Behar its average price from the ten years ending with 1894 was Rs. 3-2, or 21 per cent higher. It is the case of barley, which is said to compete more directly with opium, the increase averaged 17 per cent. But this does not show the great rise in the last two or three years. In 1906 and 1907 the prices of rice and barley were actually 70 and 55 per cent above the decennial average of 1884-94 and last year the figures were higher still. Mr. Shirees says: "On the whole the price of raising the ryot raises the price of valuable crops, namely, tobacco, chilies, potatoes, mustard, etc., and all these things are direct rivals of opium. Barley and wheat are also mentioned in the reports as competitors, and sugar-cane competes indirectly by using up manure. It is said also that Java indigo is frequently outbidding the poppy from its place, for the Java plant remains in the ground for two years, and cannot therefore be grown as an alternating crop. One of the opium officers goes so far as to say that any crop now pays better than poppy, and this would really seem to be the case. It is clear from the statements that Government will have no difficulty in restricting the area under poppy in Behar, and that the cultivators will willingly fall into line in the matter. The less productive lands will no longer be licensed and the poppy crop will dwindle to small dimensions. In favourable seasons, when the rainfall is good, the crop will probably pay a fair return, but so long as the prices of other products remain high there will be none of the old eagerness to cultivate the poppy.

BANGKOK-SWATOW SHIPPING.

Competition between the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer and one of the Chinese-owned Steam Navigation Co. would appear to be rapidly reaching an acute stage, no doubt greatly to the delight of the coolies and other Chinese returning from Siam to China. Two vessels left Bangkok on 9th inst., for Swatow, the *N. D. L. Rajahmuni* and the steamer *Protea*, chartered by the new company. The *Rajahmuni*, albeit she is by far the superior vessel and that the ridiculously low sum of a ticals a head was charged for the 5 or 6 days' trip, only received 60 passengers while the *Protea* took 100, the number who is entitled to law, although 8 ticals a head was charged. The competition in point of fact is on an almost entire parallel with that which arose when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha commenced running boats here a few years ago and it will be interesting to watch the upshot. —*Straits Times*.

JAPAN.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Tokio, 17th May. Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador at Tokio, will be received by the Emperor of Japan at a farewell audience, when he will be entertained at luncheon by His Majesty. Mr. Mr. Horace Rembold, the new Consul of Embassy, will be received in audience with Sir Claude Macdonald. Rear-Admiral Warber of the American naval squadron was received in Imperial audience today. —*N. C. D. News*.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

The annual report for 1907 on the Japanese occupation of Korea, which has lately been issued by the Resident-General at Seoul, may be read with special interest, in that it contains the history both of the old administration and of the new. On July 20, 1907, it will be remembered, the Emperor Yi Hui, who had filled up the cup of wrath by secretly dispatching envoys to the Hague Conference and was accused, not without reason, of plotting a coup d'état that involved indiscriminate assassinations, was forced to abdicate in favour of his son, the present Emperor. Four days later a new agreement was signed whereby the Resident-General "acquired initiative" as well as consultative competence to enact and enforce laws and ordinances, to appoint and remove Korean officials, and to place capable Japanese subjects in the ranks of Korean officials. Thereafter the old order passed away for ever and if, after nearly two years of operation, it is still too soon to speak with unqualified approval of the new, no doubt can well exist of the Japanese of Japan's intention. The new order was a hot-bed of sedition and a harbourage for the least desirable characters whose sole purpose was to enrich themselves at the Imperial, that is to say the national expense. In 1906 the Resident-General, as we are told in the present report, obtained the Emperor's permission to set a ground at the palace gates and to institute a system of passes; but in the opposition that this measure aroused little or no improvement was effected. The Imperial Household Department, which had been divided when Japan first acquired the right of protection over Korea, were now inextricably confused; and while the nation languished, the Court was crowded with expensive sinecures. Whatever advice Japan tendered was politely received, we read, and invariably disregarded, while the nation at large, which certainly had cause enough to be discontented with the existing order, maintained an attitude of stubborn resistance to all innovations.

Not a few of the changes described in the Resident-General's report have been noted from time to time in these columns, but they may be convenient to summarize them briefly at every Department of State. One in every three of the secretaries and clerks is Japanese, as are the chiefs of the Bureau of Police Affairs, of the Metropolitan Police and of the Customs. In local government the same system was closely followed, with a secretary, competent to act in the Governor's absence, a police inspector and three clerks in each provincial government, all of whom are Japanese. Not the least important of the Resident-General's work was the reformation of the judicial system, which, in addition to being most completely reformed, has permitted such abolition as the torture of witnesses and the putting under arrest of defendants in civil actions. The law courts, we are to believe, have already been reorganized, with Japanese judges in all tribunals. The laws themselves are being codified, and the new code is expected to be completed by about the middle of next year. As the financial reorganization of Korea we can touch but lightly. It involved a thorough overhauling of the whole scheme of taxation, which under the old regime had certainly given rise to the most wasteful and unproductive expenditure of taxable property, currency reform, and the compilation of an orthodox annual budget. Finally we are told that new industries have been introduced, roads and railways have been constructed, costs lighted and buoyed, sanitation instituted, posts, telegraphs and telephones provided; agriculture stimulated and equipped with new appliances. For all these undertakings it is not surprising that Japan should have had to be principally, if not entirely, Korea's benefactor, and according to *The Times* correspondent's estimates, the present out of pocket to the extent of something like fourteen and half millions sterling.

In dealing with Korea the outside world is more than ordinarily in doubt as to what view to take. If on the one hand we hesitate, naturally, to believe the stories that have been freely circulated of oppression of Koreans in retired districts, it is not unreasonable to think that the Japanese versions of the working of the new system may occasionally be coloured by the wish that is parent to the thought. Even so well-disposed a critic as the correspondent whom we have quoted above admits the mistakes that were made by the Resident-General within a few years of the Emperor's abdication, in disbarring the Korean army without sufficient forethought for the troops would become of its members. That the troops in question were equally useless and wasteful appears to be readily agreed, and the new method of imparting a general military training to the youth of the country will probably produce far better results in due course. But to turn the ex-soldiers adrift without proper regard for their future employment was, in effect, only to swell the ranks of outlaws and insurgents throughout the land, and the suppression of whom cost (it is widely acknowledged) has almost cost Japan nearly a million pounds. The inherent obstinacy of the Korean people to accept reform is a great and vexatious obstacle to its progress, who are undoubtedly inspired, in the first instance, with desire for the betterment of the country. But while no praise can be too high for the ability and the temperate statesmanship of Prince Ito himself, it is possible that his intentions are converted into something quite different by the time that the execution of them has been transmitted downwards into the hands of the petty bureaucrats. Beyond doubt Japan, a mistress of the art of organization, has already achieved wonders in the reorganizing of Korea. But organization is only truly efficient in proportion to its adaptability, and it is conceivable that the Japanese administrators of Korea may take so much scientific pleasure in the perfection of their machine as to lead them to forget that touch of sentiment which is necessary to make it acceptable. The Koreans have been too long accustomed to the casual ways of the old administration to take any heed of leading strings, at least for some time to come. But the ultimate success of colonization depends on the extent to which the colonists are left to their own devices; and every fresh concession that can be made to Koreans in the direction of self-management will strengthen the foundations of the new order that was instituted two years ago. —*N. C. D. News*.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD MAY, 1909.

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	445	211
Chinese.....	442	3,393
Total.....	887	3,604

HONGKONG GYMKHANA C.L.D.

THE SECOND MEETING.

The programme of the second meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 29th inst. (weather permitting) is as follows:—
5.30 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of any season which have not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners at official meeting 1909 allowed 3 lbs. Winner at 1st Gymkhana to carry 10 lbs. extra. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won an official race in Hongkong, or China. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. 2nd prize: \$25.00. Entrance fees to go to winner.
Mr. C. E. Anton's Dunkerry, 15 lbs.
Major Cobbe's The Thief, 15 lbs.
Mr. C. E. G. Davidson's Seraph, 14 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Butcher, 15 lbs.
Mr. D. L. M. Tamar, 16 lbs.
Mr. K. K. Highland Heather, 15 lbs.
Mr. H. G. Moore's Lymann, 15 lbs.
Penalty of 10 lbs.

3.30 p.m.—WELTER RACE, HALF A MILE.—For all China pony hacks or polo ponies. To be ridden by owners; money to be held property of rider for at least one month prior to date of entry. Catch weights 12 stones. Winner at 1st Gymkhana 14 lbs. extra. Open to members of Jockey and/or Polo Clubs, also members of both Services. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented by Commodore H. Lyonn, R.N. 2nd prize: \$25.00. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)
Mr. Blank's White Heather, 16 lbs.
Mr. E. H. Findlay's Billy, 18 lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Birthday, 16 lbs.
Hon. Mr. K. K. Droschkegpanl, 16 lbs.
Penalty of 10 lbs.

3.40 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st-6lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the gymkhana meeting during the season, counting 4 points for every win, 3 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 10 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize \$55. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 14 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 15 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Triad, 14 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Best Friend, 15 lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 15 lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. M., 14 lbs.
Mr. John Johnston's Just-in-Time (late White Heather), 14 lbs.
Messrs. Leah & Moore's Sportsman (late Volga), 15 lbs.
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Seafoam, 15 lbs.
Hon. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 15 lbs.
Mr. Sheddock's Larkspur (late Catstock), 14 lbs.

4.40 p.m.—TENT PEGGING IN SECTIONS OF THREE.—Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of three men, representing any recognized unit or club in the Colony. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same unit or club on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one unit or one club during the season, that is to say he must continue to compete for the unit or club first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Points will be awarded as follows:—
3 for each carry, say per team 9 points
or for a carry under 20 yards
or 7 for a touch
3 for speed 3
3 for style 3

A dropped spear disqualifies the team for the run concerned.

Note.—Style means the proper and workmanlike handling of spears and the synchronous working of a team. Points will be deducted from a team should the judge observe any member carrying his spear in a dangerous and unsportsmanlike manner. The judges will deduct points if in their opinion a team be moving at too slow a pace. (To avoid delay, each team must be ready to compete, when called, up to do so by the starter. Any team not ready to be disqualified. Teams will run in order mentioned on the programme.)

1. R. A. "A" Team	Col. Chamber.
	Capt. Finch.
2. R. A. "B" Team	Capt. Climo.
	Capt. Leah.
	Mr. Moore.
3. Buffs. "A" Team	Major Eaton.
	Capt. Barker.
	Mr. Potter.
4. Buffs. "2nd" Team	Mr. Wedd.
	Mr. Sill.
	Mr. Brice.
The Hongkong Mounted Troop:	
	Lieut. Johnstone.
	Trooper Gedde.
	Trooper Dupree.
	Serge Blason.
	Trooper Maxwell.
	Trooper McIlwraith.

5.50 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of any season 1908-09. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one race at 1909 meeting 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 12 lbs. extra. Winner at 1st gymkhana 7 lbs. extra. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Unplaced ponies at 1909 meeting allowed 2 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.00. 1st prize: Presented. 2nd prize: \$25.00. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)
Mr. C. E. Anton's Dunkerry, 15 lbs.
Mr. Blank's Grey Rock, 16 lbs.
Mr. M. B. Grey Rock, 16 lbs.
Messrs. D. L. M. Tamar, 15 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Barry, 16 lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Little Dot Rose, 15 lbs.
Admiral Lambton's Kamranh, 16 lbs.
Mr. Lawton's Theodolite (late Bachetty), 16 lbs.

COMMODORE H. LYON'S SWAN, 161 lbs.

Mr. H. G. Moore's Lymann, 15 lbs.

Mr. Seth's Mascara, 15 lbs.

Penalty of 10 lbs.

Allowance of 2 lbs. deducted.

5.50 p.m.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 14 lbs.

Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 15 lbs.

Mr. Dryadust's Triad, 14 lbs.

Major W. A. Eaton's Game Chick, 14 lbs.

Major Findlay's Whitehall, 14 lbs.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 15 lbs.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. M., 15 lbs.

Mr. Johnston's Just-in-Time (late White Heather), 15 lbs.

Mr. K. K. Highland Heather, 15 lbs.

Messrs. Leah & Moore's Sportsman (late Volga), 15 lbs.

Mr. L. K. Leeson's Seafoam, 15 lbs.

Hon. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 15 lbs.

Mr. Sheddock's Larkspur (late Catstock), 14 lbs.

STRONG MAN IN HONGKONG.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY BY "THE POCKET HERCULES."

At the invitation of Mr. Harold Evelyn (Ben Hur) a gathering of Press representatives and the medical profession of Hongkong attended the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, Tuesday afternoon. The show was one of the best of its kind seen in the Colony, and the audience showed their appreciation by their numerous cheers. The proceedings opened by the young athlete, who is only twenty-two years of age, and 139 pounds in weight, lifting on his feet 1,300 pounds of stone which was suspended on a large pole. This feat was accomplished with great ease.

The next item on the programme, we noticed, was the lifting of an iron dumb-bell (weighing nearly 300 pounds) above his head and dropping it on to the name of his name. Then, at the invitation of the performer six of the spectators were invited to the stage, and one of the most marvellous scenes witnessed took place. These men, the lightest of whom weighed no less than 160 pounds, stood on the performer's frame, while he rested on two stools. This item was much admired by those present. But the sensation of the evening was yet to be seen. Mr. Harold Evelyn, to the amusement of his audience, permitted a stone (weighing nearly 200 pounds) to be dropped, about four feet high, on his abdomen, from which it rebounded like a rubber ball.

From what we have said, it can be judged that the stamina of the athlete is remarkable. The second part of the performance consisted of a series of muscular poses, in which the wonderful development of the "Pocket Hercules" was displayed. The performance concluded by Mr. Evelyn dancing the superficial muscles of his anatomy in rhythm with music. Mr. Evelyn was specially examined by a doctor present, who expressed surprise at the suppleness of his muscles generally. The "show" is worth visiting.

A TRIP TO CHINA.

BANGKOK BANKER'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

CHAINED, IMPRISONED AND FLOODED.

Mah Mee Soon, banker, broker and merchant, is one of the best known Chinese business men in Bangkok, says the *Siam Observer*. He was born in the district of Taichu, China, came to Bangkok when he was sixteen and is now 45 years of age. He began life here as an ice-cream vendor, and became so well-known and liked that H. R. H. Prince Dewarongse gave him special permission to vend ice-cream in the Royal Palaces. By degrees he worked his way up the ladder till he reached the affluent position he enjoys to-day. Mah Mee Soon has a wife and three children in Bangkok and also a wife and three children in his native village Tso Yee. He has made several trips from Bangkok to his native place, going via Swatow.

On November 3, 1908, Mah Mee Soon left Bangkok by steamer on one of these periodical trips. He had enjoyed about a month's rest in his native village, when one day a military company of 60 men with two officers came to his house, and, charging him with being a rebel, arrested him. He was bound with a chain around his neck and his hands fastened behind, and made to walk for a day to a railway station, where he was entrained and brought to Taychoo, the big town of the district.

Here he was brought before a court and charged with being a rebel. This he

Shipping.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.		
Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Meathrel, 28th May, Canton 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.		
Arratoon Apar, Br. s.s., 2,931, A. Stewart, 25th May, Singapore 19th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.		
Asia, Br. s.s., 2,450, Harry Gaukroger, 23rd May, San Francisco 24th April, Honolulu 1st May, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 16th, Nagasaki 18th, and Shanghai 20th; Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.		
Atlanta, Am. s.s., 1,490, Eudlers, 26th May, Manila 23rd May, Sugar—Barretto & Co.		
Bani Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,368, J. Yamazaki, 27th May, Moji 22nd May, Coal—M. B. K.		
Canton, Br. s.s., 1,173, A. R. Anderson, 25th May, Weihaiwei 19th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Chong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,265, V. McClymont, Liddell, 25th May, Chafco, 16th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Dalla Maru, Jap. s.s., 990, Y. Kaburaki, 26th May, Swatow 25th May, Gen.—O. S. K. Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,055, F. Rehwaldt, 24th May, Bangkok 16th May, and Swatow 24th, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.		
Eise Zum Buch, Ger. s.s., 1,230, C. von Schimpff, 22nd May, Pelow Islands 14th May, Ballast—M. & Co.		
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,067, K. Nakagawa, 19th May, Moji 14th May, Coal—M. B. K.		
Gregorio, Br. s.s., 2,061, S. H. Nelson, 28th May, Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 22nd May, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.		
Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, J. W. Evans, 28th May, Swatow 27th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co.		
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, R. Roneberg, 22nd May, Moji 16th May, Coal—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.		
Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,067, J. W. Martin, 21st May, Chio-wang-tao 15th May, Ballast—G. L. & Co.		
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,451, H. S. Smith, 10th May, Moji 14th May, Coal and Gen.—T. K. K.		
Hong Wan I, Br. s.s., 1,662, G. Kinghorn, 28th May, Singapore 22nd May, Gen.—Chinese.		
Istria, Ger. s.s., 2,668, H. Rhode, 28th May, Singapore 22nd May, Iron and Gen.—H. A. L.		
Kalpong, Br. s.s., 987, C. Lindberg, 28th May, Cebu and Hilo 24th May, Gen.—B. & S.		
Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,782, H. Petersen, 27th May, London and Singapore 21st May, Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Keong Wah, Ger. s.s., 1,115, J. Köhler, 23rd May, Bangkok 16th May, Rice and Wood—B. & S.		
Kiunking, Br. s.s., 1,122, Robertson, 28th May, Canton 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.		
Kohichang, Ger. s.s., 1,202, C. Rosinsky, 21st May, Bangkok 15th May, Rice—B. & S.		
Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,487, A. Engh, 27th May, Wuhu 22nd May, Rice—S. & Co.		
Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, P. Wollstoch, 24th May, Bangkok 15th May, Rice—B. & S.		
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, Fr. Natrien, 21st May, Sibatic (N. G. Borneo) 15th May, Coals—S. W. & Co.		
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 891, A. P. Ulderup, 28th May, Canton 27th May, Gen.—J. & Co.		
Montrou, Br. s.s., 2,286, R. Glegg, 22nd May, Moji 16th May, Coals—D. & Co. Ltd.		
Numanila, Ger. s.s., 4,284, H. Feldmann, 25th May, Karatsu 20th May, Coal—P. & A. S. & Co.		
Oania, Br. s.s., 800, W. Conner, 18th May, Lumber—B. & S.		
Oceanic, Br. s.s., 1,507, T. H. Hide, R.M.R., 28th May, Shanghai 21st May, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,013, Fr. von Murelsdorf, 22nd May, Bangkok 13th May, Rice—B. & S.		
Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Brewer, 18th May, Bangkok 13th May, Rice—B. & S.		
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,610, R. W. Almond, 24th May, Manila 22nd May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.		
Shibetoro Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,376, S. Atsumi, 27th May, Milke 22nd May, Coal—O. S. K.		
Suveni, Br. s.s., 4,011, Shotton, 18th May, Seattle 17th May, and Manila 15th May, Flour and Gen.—D. & Co.		
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 28th May, Manila 25th May, Gen.—B. & S.		
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, J. C. Hansen, 28th May, Haiphong and Hoihow 26th May, Pigs and Gen.—J. & Co.		
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, Thos. Ekerst, 27th May, Hoihow 26th May, Rice—Wallem & Co.		

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK.

Sumatra	at Kowloon Dock.
Heim	"
On Sang	"
Loyal	"
Asia	at Cosmopolitan

Ships Passed The Canal.

20th April—Atypon, St. Patrick, Achilles, Aniloor, Namur, Palawan, Saxon, Roma Maru.	23rd April—Mikiko, Braemar, Dorinda, Leona, and Saxon.
27th April—Lulu, Saxon, 30th April—Sydney, Altona, Manilla, Inaba Maru, Kawachi Maru, Prima Indule, 4th May—Cyclops, Banca, 7th May—Pella, Caldonia, Glenale, Ping Sui, Simla, Cathay, 11th May—Bendy, Pliktiki, Sumatra, Bidoun, Parita, Prima Rami, Lullipold, Siam, 14th May—Goban, Norman Prince, Vorwaerts, Atlechi Maru, Benlawara, Toupan, Saxon Maru, 14th May—Dedaton, Glenale, 18th May—Parisi, Kailow, 21st May—Bisetti Simons, Mallo, Hyon, Mikiko, Maru, Pak Line, Saxon, 25th May—York, Palma, Benwika.	
Arrivals at Home—20th April—Yeddo, Pionkama, 21st April—Nora, 23rd April—Tamba Maru, 27th April—Macedonia, Bencluch, Headley, Andalusia, Westphalia, 30th April—Kluti, Nora, 4th May—Thorali, Achilles, 7th May—Inaba Maru, Laxita, Palawan, 11th May—Dorinda, Saxon, 14th May—Caldonia, Prima Indule, 16th May—Pella, Ping Sui, 21st May—Goban, Vorwaerts, Saxon, 25th May—Eltachi Maru, 25th May—Albana, Pliktiki, Ilyria, Banca, Sumatra.	

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions as are moving in such a direction that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset; and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sau Tau Kot.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light-houses.

F. G. Frogg, Director.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. J. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000	\$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.034	5 1/2 %	\$96 buyers {London £90
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$1 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,250,000 \$250,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$197 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 100,747 Tls. 118,777 \$500,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$1,250,000 \$250,000	\$2,464,931	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907, add interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$845 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,250,000 \$250,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$1,250,000 \$250,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,250,000 \$250,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$75,000 \$70,000 \$5,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	7 %	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$75,000 \$70,000 \$5,000	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$75,000 \$70,000 \$5,000	\$10,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$75,000 \$70,000 \$5,000	£13,755	{6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	4 %	\$73 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$75,000 \$70,000 \$5,000	£13,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{Tls. 5 1/2 buyers Tls. 53 sales 60/9 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 70,000 \$5,000	Tls. 14,510	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 %	\$27 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$75,000 \$70,000 \$5,000	398	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1908 \$0.50	4 %	\$16 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 11,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 11,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$140,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$145 sa. and a.
Lezon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$140,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897	...	\$15 sellers
Orak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$150,000 \$140,000 \$10,000	Tls. 6,773	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.3.08	...	Tls. 260 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$175,000 \$160,000 \$15,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/8 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 17.20 b.
Rio Australasian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$175,000 \$160,000 \$15,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$92 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£50	£50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$10,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$387,178	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	11 1/2 %	\$68 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 13,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Shanghai and Hong'gwan Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 164 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Motor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$20 sales
Central Stores, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$19 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$295	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	\$71 ex n.l.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$56,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 %	\$22 sa. new
Imperial Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$5,485	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$94 sa. and b.
Colon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$178	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Singhai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 143,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$1,068	Tls. 8 for 1908	9 %	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 8,320	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$81
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (6%)	...	Tls. 89 sellers
Hong-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 4,329	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 110 sellers
Yee Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 400 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Asia's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	13/6	13/6	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	£648	1/10 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$104
Asia-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	9 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Asia Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$7 buyers
Asia Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$5,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Asia Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$164
Asia Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$48	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$8.80 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$3,755	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$251	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	15,195	Final of \$15 per share making \$10 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$9,516	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 53,914	Tls. 1,16,082	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,130 b.
Hongkong Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Gas Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$1,640	None	3 %	\$8
Hongkong Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 112 b.
Hongkong-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 166 buyers
Hongkong Waterworks Company, Limited	16,110	£20	£20	Tls. 220,000	Tls. 25,098	Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908	...	Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,602	None	...	\$24
South China Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$16	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$5
Hongkong Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
Hongkong Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000 \$40,000 \$5,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$6,438	Interim of 50 cents 4/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$595	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4 sales
*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.								

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,365 Tons, "PATSHAN," 2,360 Tons, "KINSMAN," 1,997 Tons.
"HRUNGSHAN," 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF "
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice-Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Santai." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 80th May.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

Departure from "CANTON STEAMERS' WHARF" at 9 A.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the Trip.

S.S. *Sul An* and *Sul Tai* will not run on Sunday, 30th inst.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES

Hongkong, 5th February, 1900. Manager, []

For

FOR

LUXURY. COMFORT. QUIET.

FRUGALITY AND EXCELLENCE

FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENCE

CUISINE.

STAY AT THE

GRAND CARLETON HOTEL

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.

ASTOR HOUSE

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely
New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and

the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, - Hot Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation.

for Families and Tourists.
Under Personal Supervision of

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Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About SATURDAY, 29th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ ROBERT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	About THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancelotti	7th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	Broc	8th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMANDE BEHIC	Guionnet		21st June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebuffat	22nd June, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from 67/10/10 to 1/10/10.

Passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL, BARDU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with electric light and fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamou.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamou, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

We will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" - free.

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2, John Street, Bedford, V.C.

50, Bechoo Chatterjee Street

100, Nanjing Road

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating dock is capable of lifting 5,000 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 576, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 25th, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.
SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 72, Queen's Road, Central.
Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.TO LET.
NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.TO LET.
NO. 3 MORRISON HILL. Entry about 1st proximo.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1909.TO LET.
GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.TO LET.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIMOW TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, No. 106, DES VOGES ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.TO LET.
TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILION TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road, Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shevan, Thomas & Co.). Reason low.Apply to—
THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.TO LET.
ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE Manager of Kennedy's Stable begs to inform the residents of Kowloon and district that, provided sufficient support be forthcoming, he will be prepared to ESTABLISH a SHOEING FORGE at Kowloon, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers on stated days, to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge, the manager hopes that the scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of horses or ponies to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
Manager,
Kennedy's Stables.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver per shippable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEHICLES

IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDECLOTHINGS.

Samples on application, Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

F. R. R. 20th September, 1908.

BREEDING PEARLS.

The fancy that pearls in my breed takes an interest of its own when we hear that Darwin was persuaded to glance at it. But it is still more attractive in the psychological point of view. The story is old, but eternally edifying on that account. No report of miracle can be rejected when persons of credit and official standing declared, one after another, that pearls had multiplied in their hands, and called respectable witnesses to confirm the statement. We may know it cannot be true, but we must not tell them so. Dr. Denny wrote, very reasonably, "there is evidence of pearls actually formed here, in Singapore, sufficient to hang a man if the same testimony were produced in a case of murder; and that, after all, the nearest approach we can make to absolute proof." The fact is undeniable. When I heard of marvels, spiritualistic and other, attested by witnesses beyond suspicion, I recall this case with profit.

Dr. Denny took a part in the service of the Straits Government thirty years ago. He very soon heard of breeding pearls, and made inquiries. It was, and is, an article of faith among Malays, as little subject to question as the breeding of poultry. But Dr. Denny applied only to white residents. He heard of a lady who had made a pleasant supplement to her income for years by selling the produce of a pearl farm, so to call it. She could not be identified; unfortunately, but other experienced Deponents turned up, willing to give all information. It is not every pearl which will breed—those most promising coming from Borneo and Java. But they are not distinguished by any signs visible or inherent. Professor Huxley himself was induced to analyse a breeding pearl, and he could find nothing whatever in its composition different from that of the ordinary species. But experience is the best judge.

Four or five of the right sort should be placed in a box upon a bed of silk cotton, with fifteen to thirty grains of white rice, uncooked, and the whole covered up with silk cotton, which is the produce of the Ceiba tree. Thus the deposit remains for twelve months or so. Some authorities hold that the box must not be touched; others think that a slight disturbance has no bad effect. If all goes well, objects resembling small seed pearls will be found in varying numbers when it is opened; also, the parent pearls will have grown larger—generally, not always. After another rest of six months or more new seeds should be discovered, and the first lot should still be growing. By this time, also, a singular phenomenon will be observed on the grains of rice. "A small circular bite seems to have been taken from the end of each." The number of seed pearls corresponds with the number of grains thus bitten.

Dr. Denny named the subject to his scientific colleague, Dr. Rowell, Principal Medical Officer at Singapore. "I could not have applied to a better authority," he says. Dr. Rowell introduced him to a number of competent persons. A lady had three breeding pearls given her. She shut them up, according to directions, on July 17, 1874, and examined them, before witnesses, on July 14, 1875. "The three were considerably larger," and they had nice little ones—one or two the size of a pin's head, perfectly round. Every grain of rice showed that curious hollow. Of course, the shut box again for further developments.

Mr. H. B. Woodford, apparently an official well known, deposed that breeding pearls are almost always spherical but they take an oval form, more or less irregular, during pregnancy. Moreover, they show layers of scales visible to the naked eye. Mr. Woodford calculated that a pearl-baby grows four times its original bulk in eight years—that is, reaches one-sixth of an inch diameter; though he had known a case when one-fourth of an inch was reached in the same time.

The most striking evidence was that of a lady so long resident in the Straits that she began operations twenty years before, and she was able to show Dr. Denny the outcome of her operations during that time. He saw more than a hundred and twenty pearls, varying from a speck to a size "large enough for use in certain descriptions of jewellery," the offspring of five mothers. Every grain of rice was mutilated, as if some beetle had gnawed away the tip.

What are we to say to these categorical statements? That so many individuals of responsible position should have combined to tell wild falsehoods is grotesque, but not less absurd if the supposition that they were making a fool of the inquirer. Their doings had been public talk for years; every one in Singapore knew of them. The only reasonable explanation is a practical joke, played by some member of each household. But, as Dr. Denny points out, it is not to be believed that a hoax so elaborate could have been maintained for such a length of time, in so many houses, without suspicion. I have no suggestion to make, unless that the babies were not pearls at all, which again seems hardly credible. But we may cease to wonder that Darwin made inquiry when Dr. Denny published his remarkable statement in the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*; it does not follow that he believed in the breeding of pearls. The late Admiral Keppel and the first Rajah Brooke are said to have tried the experiment.—Frederick Boyce in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,500,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of 1 Revenue Farm in the State of North Borneo, from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned) as named in Schedule A appended in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any day prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to, are—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan River.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broekhoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—
(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm, rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912 a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language, the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per catty \$ 2.40
" 5 lb packet 0.25
" 10 lb packet 0.50
" 20 lb packet 1.00
" 40 lb packet 2.00

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Opium is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Opium and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Opium prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings for his installation.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquor Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1905.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1897.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE FUSHUN COLLIERIES.

JAPAN UNWILLING TO PART WITH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 27th May.

Japan is opposed to China redeeming the Fushun Collieries. Even if China should claim half of the mines, Japan would not agree to it.

HANKOW-CHENG TU RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 27th May.

Rumour has it that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Hankow-Chengtu Railway has been signed.

As a matter of fact, the report is incorrect.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

EXPANSION IN NEW YORK.

An item of current intelligence that will interest a great many of the readers of this paper in different parts of the world, says the *Commercial and Financial World*, dated New York, the 17th ult., is to the effect that the New York branch of the great Japanese financial institution—the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, will move by Saturday, April 24, from Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, to the new building of the National City Bank, where it will have at least twice as much room as heretofore and far better facilities of every kind.

This bank was organized in 1880, nearly thirty years ago, and in the same year a New York branch was opened in a small office on Warren Street. A few years later a removal was made to No. 60 Wall Street, and ten years ago the office now occupied were taken. Of late the business of the bank has been growing at such a rate that more room became absolutely necessary, and this has been found in the new and splendid building already mentioned. Here the bank will have as fine banking facilities as any institution in this country. No expense is being spared in the fitting and equipping of the rooms. The wood work is of mahogany, and there are marble and brass trimmings and railings, etc.

The General Eastern Agent of this bank is Mr. K. J. Imanishi, and Mr. K. Ichinomiya is acting with him as Sub-Agent.

The paid-up capital of this bank is Yen 24,000,000, or about \$ 2,000,000 in American money; and reserve funds are stated at Yen 15,500,000. The balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1938, shows resources of Yen 24,498,108. The bank pays its stockholders regular dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

CHINESE BURIALS.

WESTERN CURIOSITY OVER A FAR EASTERN CUSTOM.

A Chinese burial is not a rare occurrence at Cardiff, where there is a large colony of Asiatics. It was reported at a meeting of the Cardiff Burial Board on the 26th ult. that quite an invasion of the cemetery was made recently by Chinese, who appeared in great numbers, bringing fruit, sweets, oranges, and a roasted pig, to place on the graves of fellow Celestials whose hard fate it has been to die in the remote Western island of Britain.

It is an annual custom to thus assemble, and it led on the last occasion to considerable damage being done to graves by the crowd of onlookers, who pushed and jostled to get to the front.

The Chinese, it was explained, if left to themselves, would cause no damage.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

The Civil Service Cricket Club will hold a programme of sports at Happy Valley on Monday, May 31st (White Monday), commencing at 2.30 p.m. Mrs. F. W. Clark has kindly consented to present the prizes. The programme is as follows:—

- 1.—BOYS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, over 7 years.)
- 2.—LADIES' EGGS AND SPOON RACE. (Scratch.)
- 3.—GIRLS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap.)
- 4.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE. (Handicap, open to all members.)
- 5.—BONA FIDE CLUB VISITORS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, Civil Servants ineligible to compete.)
- 6.—POTATO RACE. (For Members under 37 yrs. of age.)
- 7.—100 YARDS LADIES' NOMINATION RACE. (Scratch.)
- 8.—THREE LEGGED RACE. (Scratch. Draw for partners.)
- 9.—BOYS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, under 7 years.)
- 10.—SACK RACE. (Scratch.)
- 11.—GIRLS' SKIPPING RACE. (Handicap.)
- 12.—VETERANS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, 37 years of age and over.)
- 13.—LADIES AND GENTS' DRIVING RACE. (Draw for Partners.)
- 14.—WHEELBARROW RACE. (Scratch. Draw for Partners.)
- 15.—EGGS AND SPOON RACE. Scratch. Married versus Single Teams.)

The students of the Tokio Higher Commercial School, who went on strike because a Commercial Chair was instituted at the Tokio University, are returning to school, unconditionally.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB V. THE HONGKONG GARRISON.

The match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Hongkong Garrison had been originally arranged to take place to-day and to-morrow, but immediately after the arrival of the visiting team by the C. N. S. *Chinhua* yesterday morning, it was decided to begin the match at 11.30 a.m. that day, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 25th inst. There was little time in which to acquaint the general public with the change in the programme and there were therefore few spectators present at the Cricket Ground when the match began. There was a better attendance during the afternoon and the ladies' tent and the Pavilion were fairly well filled, but the attendance on the whole was little in excess of that which is seen at a first-class local Inter-Club fixture.

The home team were lucky to win the toss, for the wicket favoured the batsmen and it was not at all surprising that the scoring was "tall." Yet an aggregate of 419 runs for the loss of fourteen wickets must be almost a record, if not for one day's cricket, at any rate for little more than five hours' play, in Shanghai. For their large total of 294 runs, the home team were chiefly indebted to Humphreys and Walker, but it must be admitted that the batting on both sides was strong and the bowling and fielding were of very moderate quality.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of the members of the Cricket Club were perfect, but the tents were by no means fully occupied and the outside public would have appreciated better seating accommodation.

Capt. W. H. Dent and Mr. A. S. Aston fulfilled the duties of umpires efficiently and with satisfaction to both teams, and the scorers—Messrs. C. W. Porter and H. M. Gordon—deserve equal credit. Messrs. W. L. Gerrard and W. P. Gregory were in charge of the printing press and throughout the day were most prompt and energetic in supplying the spectators with cards showing "the full score up to the present moment and the order of going in."

Details of the play are as follows:—L. Walker, the captain of the Shanghai Cricket Club, had the good fortune to win the toss and naturally elected to take first knock on a wicket which was hard and fast and in favour of the batsmen. At 11.50 a.m. the visitors took the field and were enthusiastically cheered by the small band of spectators which had then assembled. A couple of minutes later, Shanghai's first batsman—Capt. Barrett and R. N. Anderson—went out and also met with a good reception. Capt. Barrett opened the bowling to Anderson from the South end of the crease, and his third delivery was steered through the slips for three, while Barrett scored a couple to square leg from the next ball. Capt. Barrett, who is a slow bowler of the enticing type, who breaks both ways, took up the attack from the Pavilion end and Anderson drove his first ball—a full toss—past cover to the off boundary.

The next ball from Capt. Barrett was short pitched and this too was cut past cover point to the boundary, while the last two balls of the over, resulted in "singles" to each batsman. Three runs came from Capt. Barrett's next over and then after a four-by-five of Capt. Barrett, Capt. Barrett off-drove the same bowler for four and immediately afterwards acquired a three through a mistake in the field. A single to each batsman sent up the 30 and during the next few overs singles were the order of the day. Capt. Barrett was pitching his bowling rather too far up the crease, but his deliveries were difficult to score from. At length Capt. Barrett got Baird to the boundary with a lofty drive over cover-point's head, which was almost a chance, and supplemented this with a single through the slips, and Anderson cut the last ball of this over past point for four, sending up the forty. The next feature of interest was a hot chance to point, given by Anderson off Baird, which the fielder, however, failed to hold. With the score at 44, Garrett resigned the bowling at the Pavilion end in favour of D. K. Anderson, whose second delivery was snickered by his namesake through the slips for three. This was almost a chance, but did not touch the fingers of either wicket-keeper or slips. In Baird's next over Anderson was almost bowled, the ball just missing the stumps, and he signified his appreciation of his escape by glancing the next delivery from the same bowler to the leg for three. This stroke caused the 50 to be hoisted after exactly half-an-hour's play. Capt. Barrett made a beautiful straight drive off Baird, but the ball knocked one of the opposite stumps out of the ground and what would otherwise have been a boundary resulted in a single. Anderson also drove Capt. Baird for a single and the last ball of the over just cleared Capt. Barrett's stumps. At this stage Anderson found his length and bowled particularly well. He beat Anderson (Shanghai) three times in succession, and from the fifth ball of the over the batsman was neatly caught at short slip by Baird (33-1-29). The retiring batsman had played good forcing cricket until the over which saw his dismissal, and his innings was marred only by a chance to point. Moore's joined Capt. Barrett, but the partnership was of short duration as without addition to the total Capt. Barrett was out 1-5-w. to Baird (53-1-24). Capt. Barrett had played careful cricket for his score of 74; but had not had time to settle down to his usual game and at times seemed far from happy when opposed to the breaks of Capt. Garrett. With A. E. Lanning and W. H. Moule associated a long stand was expected, but the spectators were doomed to disappointment. Lanning opened with a three past third man off Baird but for a time the scorers were not troubled to any great extent, Anderson sending down three maiden overs in succession. Moore got Baird to leg for a single and a trio but had apparently little liking for the bowling of Anderson and was well taken at the wicket off that bowler when the total had reached 61 (6-3-4). Humphreys was next man in, and he and Lanning made a splendid stand for the fourth wicket. Humphreys opened his account

with an off-drive for a brace off Anderson, and then Bagnall, a fast off-break bowler, relieved Baird at the South end. In his first over, Bagnall came in for considerable punishment. His first ball went to the boundary for a four-by-five, the second was beautifully cut by Lanning to the boundary, past point, and the last delivery of the over suffered a similar fate. Humphreys also hit out well, but made several risky strokes, and when the tiffin interval arrived the total stood at 77 for three wickets, Lanning being not out with 26 to his credit and Humphreys, not out, 4.

On resuming at 2.5 p.m., Anderson was entrusted with the attack from the Pavilion end, opposed by Humphreys, and the latter at once gave a sample of his hitting power by dispatching the bowler to the screen for four, which he followed up with a slick to leg for a single. Capt. Baird bowled from the South end, and Humphreys obtained a five from his first delivery—one from a stroke to cover and four from an overbowl—sending the score up to 90. While Lanning was content to play steady cricket, Humphreys hit out with remarkable energy and scored at a terrific rate. Ten minutes after the resumption Humphreys caused the century to be hoisted with a strong pull off Baird to the deep-field boundary, and immediately afterwards Lanning was applauded for a pretty off drive for four off Anderson and Humphreys for another pull for four to the on boundary. With the total at 110, Humphreys gave a chance to short slip, but the opportunity to dismiss him was not taken advantage of and the ball travelled to the Pavilion end for four. In the same over Humphreys made a couple of risky strokes, but the ball fell out of danger and the batsman acquired two runs in each case. This sent up the 120 and since the tiffin interval more than forty runs had been scored in less than fifteen minutes. At 124, Lanning bowled from the Pavilion end in place of Anderson and at this point Bagnall was frequently applauded for clever fielding at cover point. A second change in the bowling was made by Bagnall—relieving Baird at the South end, but still the score mounted quickly. Immediately after the 130 had appeared on the board, Humphreys aroused enthusiasm by driving Lanning over the tape, close to the screen. Both Lanning and Bagnall were pitching short, a fact of which Humphreys did not fail to take advantage and after half-an-hour's play the total had been increased by 75 runs. In the course of one over from Bagnall, Humphreys had a couple of narrow escapes. As a result of a bad stroke of a bumping short-pitched ball, he gave a very easy chance to second slip and the succeeding ball, which was of better length and broke in just topped the bail. After the 150 had been passed, Lanning began to hit more freely and made the most of a full toss from Bagnall, which he dispatched to the leg boundary. The hot sun was beginning to tell on both fielders and bowlers and at this stage of the game the fielding was woefully slack. At 162 Humphreys gave another simple chance to point, but the ball went through the fielder's hands and fell to the ground. A change came which Capt. Garrett was given another chance with the ball at the South end. The slow break of the new bowler completely puzzled the batsman for a time and the fielding improved, Bagnall again being very conspicuous at cover-point. In Garrett's first over, Lanning placed a very simple catch into the hands of Baird, at mid-off and retired with 36 to his credit compiled by correct and attractive cricket (163-4-36). With Walker as partner, Humphreys again began to hit out and the spectators were delighted to see him hit two deliveries from Lanning over the tape—the first one against the sighing screen and the next on to the path in front of the Golf Club. At 180 Baird took the ball from Lanning at the Pavilion end, but Humphreys treated his deliveries with scant respect and showed his appreciation of the change by making another drive over the ropes and supplementing this stroke with an off-drive for a brace. In the next over, Humphreys fell a victim to the wiles of Capt. Garrett and was smartly stumped by Green (163-5-57). Humphreys' score of 17 runs was acquired by sparkling and forceful cricket and it is many years since we have seen such brilliant and powerful hitting in a first-class match in Shanghai. Many of his strokes were beautifully timed and his driving was particularly good. On the other hand some of his strokes were crude and he was lucky in that he was missed on three occasions and at other times some of his mis-hits fell out of danger. His partnership with A. E. Lanning added 102 runs to the total and that with Walker 29 runs, while between the resumption after tiffin and his dismissal the score was increased by 115 runs. V. H. Lanning was next in, but before he could score was clean bowled by a well-placed off-break from Capt. Garrett (193-6-0). Moore then partnered Walker, but shaped badly to the bowling of Baird and Garrett and after scoring half a dozen runs, was caught at mid-on by Capt. Barrett from the bowling of Garrett immediately after the second century had been hoisted (195-7-6). Dew was next in but he also showed far too much respect for the bowling and after adding six to the total was stumped by Green off Capt. Garrett's bowling. In the meantime Walker had been playing good cricket and had found a knack of placing Garrett's deliveries past cover-point, so that the total had now reached 319. Billing shaped very awkwardly to Garrett's shows for some time after his arrival, but fared better against Baird and at 220 the latter was relieved by Anderson. The change had the effect of keeping down the runs, but no separation was effected and Billing gradually played himself in. For a time Walker was responsible for the lion's share of the runs, which came very slowly, however. For a long time the only stroke of importance was a straight drive for four by Billing off Anderson, which sent up 240, but soon afterwards both batsmen began to hit out more freely and though several changes in the bowling were tried the score had mounted up to 280 before Walker was bowled by a leg-break from Garrett (280-9-55). Walker played at

tributive cricket for his score of 55. His last stroke was past cover, and the majority of his runs were made in front of the wicket. He was one of the few of the Shanghai batsmen who did not treat Capt. Garrett's bowling with too much respect. A. G. Carruthers was whipper-in and began steadily. After watching Billing's place in the off boundary for four, Harrison opened his account with a single and played quiet but steady cricket until after scoring six runs he placed an off break from Garrett into the hands of Greenway at point (29-10-6). Billing carried out his bat for a score of 31 runs. In the early part of his innings he shaped very badly and seemed most uncomfortable when facing Garrett. Later in the innings he acquired confidence and made some splendid straight drives from the bowling of Lanning, Baird and Anderson.

The bowling of the visitors was very moderate and during the greater part of the innings the fielding was very slack, though at times there was some brilliant individual work. Still, missed catches and misfielding, accounted for at least one third of Shanghai's total. In the bowling department, Garrett failed to find a length when first tried, but despite this fact often had the batsmen "stuck up" and at any rate kept down the runs. Baird and Anderson bowled really well before the tiffin interval, but in the afternoon they were treated with scant consideration by Humphreys and Lanning and were kept on too long. From the moment that Capt. Garrett got a second chance he did splendid work and constantly had the batsmen in difficulties, and his analysis for the first innings was 20 overs, no maidens, seven wickets, 82 runs. Anderson was second best, with two wickets for 46 runs, and the remaining wicket fell to Baird at a cost of 31 runs. When stumps were drawn at 6.30 p.m., the Hongkong Garrison had scored 155 runs for the loss of four wickets. Capt. Garrett was undefeated, with 68 runs to his credit, while Capt. Baird contributed 46 and Mr. H. W. Green 27. At one stage the visitors had lost two wickets for 11 runs, but afterwards made a splendid recovery and completely mastered the bowling.

COMMERCIAL YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 28th instant, Messrs. Phiroze Shah B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 14th inst.

The yarn market throughout the fortnight, with an unvarying exchange, has kept steady. Business, which has transpired, has been done for immediate requirements only. Clearances have not been quite as brisk during the past two weeks as we have been accustomed to during the preceding periods. This slight lull might have been expected from anticipations foreshadowed in our last in the fact of the floods overtaking the North and West River districts, a calamity which, at one time, also threatened the Lam-pang district, in the Fukien province, the latter having formed an excellent outlet for Bombay yarns. Rains have fallen intermittently again during the period under review, and at this writing advices from the interior are encouraging in that the impending disaster has fortunately, been averted.

No. 200—A moderate business was done.
No. 160—A limited business transpired.
No. 81—Not in much inquiry.
No. 65—Selected threads are still wanted.
Market closes steady.

Sales:—25 bales of No. 60, 1,325 bales of No. 100, 350 bales of No. 120, 150 bales of No. 160, and 375 bales of No. 200; in all about 2,425 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Socotra*, *Kutang*, *F. Ferdinand*, *Takasaki Maru*, *A. Apur*, and *Dilhi* of about 16,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 17,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 11,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—
India T. T. at Rs. 132½ per cent.
" Demand " 133½
London T. T. " Sh. 1.9 3/16d = \$
" Demand " 1.9 3/16d = \$
Shanghai " T. T. 74½ = \$100.
Silver " 24½ per oz.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

"The market continues to show a hardening tendency, and there appears to be plenty of money for investment."

"Bank:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks weakened slightly to 97½, at which rate a few shares were sold, but are again stronger with buyers at 98½. The London rate is unchanged at 49½."

"Marine Insurance:—Sales of Cantons have been effected during the early part of the week at 157½. North China continue firm with buyers at 150. Unions are steady at 134½. Yangtze can probably be sold at 132½."

"Fire Insurance:—China Fires have further risen to 110, at which rate they are in request. Hongkong Fires have not fluctuated, and after sales at 134½, rule fairly steady."

"Shipping:—Sellers of China and Manilla prevail at 111. Douglas's continue quiet at 136. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have improved to 132, after sales at 131½. Indo-China have ruled firm during the week, but we have heard of no business taking place in the stock. Shell Transports have also been in favour, and buyers have offered 60½. Star Ferries (old) have been in demand, and are wanted at 127. The new shares can be sold at 116½."

"Refineries:—China Sugars remain steady at 144½, several sales having taken place at this rate. Luxons are now on offer at 115, but there are absolutely no buyers. Perak Sugars have experienced another sharp rise in the North having sprung from 110 to 115, at which rate they are inquired for."

"Mining:—Chinese Engineering continue in demand at 112½. Rubber have eased down to 12½, but there are buyers at the rate:—
Docks, Wharves, and Godowns—Kowloon. Wharves have more than maintained their posi-

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley TO-MORROW, the 29th inst., commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

C. GORDON MACKIE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [450]

IT is hereby notified that the portion of the QUEEN'S RECREATION GROUND, known as the Polo Ground, will be CLOSED for repairs from the 1st June proximo until the 31st July inclusive.

P. N. H. JONES,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [451]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

"ISTRIA,"

Captain Rohde, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the "hazardous" and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [452]

CHARGEURS-REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FRUIT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS-REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

The Steamship.

"AMIRAL FOURCHON."

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [453]

NOTICE.

tion during the week and at the close are wanted at \$50. Whampoa Docks have recovered a little and can be placed at \$8, while a sale at \$70 is reported. Shanghai Docks have strengthened to 115, at which rate they can be placed. Hongkong Wharves dropped to 110 during the early part of the week, but have since recovered and sales have been effected at 115.

Leads, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Leads are firm in the North at 110, and Central Stores at 119. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at 171 for the old shares ex new issue, and 142 for the new shares. Hongkong Leads are firm and wanted at the improved rate of 110½. Humphreys Estates have strong inquiries and buyers have offered as high as 101, without inducing sellers.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are neglected at 184. Ewos are offering at 112. According to latest mail advices to hand, we make the following changes in other Northern Stocks under this heading: Internationals, 115. 89 sellers. Lau Kung Mow, 115. 110 sellers. Sui Chee, 115. 400 sellers.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreos have again found buyers at 113. Owing to the reported sale of the Canton property, China Light and Powers have been in good request and have been taken off the market at various rates up to 172.

China Providents are firm and have inquiries at 50½. Green Island Cement have changed hands in small lots at 130 and 138 and there are more sellers at the former rate.

Union Waterworks continue in demand at 110½. William Powells have been sold at 14.

Sales of Hongkong Electric have taken place at 119, and at the close there are buyers at 118½. Langkats have declined to 111, 130, with buyers. A sharp rise in Sumatras has taken place, and buyers prevail at 111.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 119½ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable.—Peak Tramways dividend of 80 cents on old shares and 8 cents on new shares for year ending 30th April, 1909, payable to-morrow. Watsons—final div. of 37½ cents per share for year ending 31st Dec., 1908, payable to-morrow. Langkats—Second interim div. of 11s. 12½ for a/c 1909, payable in Shanghai on the 15th June.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

May Settlement 31st May.

June " 29th June.

July " 30th July.

August " 30th August.

September " 29th September.

October " 29th October.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

BUTTER

AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE.

"Buttercup" Brand.....65 cts. a lb.
"Dairymaid" ".....70 " "
"Daisy" ".....75 " "
Pastry Butter.....60 " "
Cooking ".....60 " "

OUR SPECIAL

"HONEYBUCKLE" BRAND

\$1 per lb.

This butter, which is absolutely fresh, is undoubtedly the finest in Asia.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [380]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED

to No. 14, DES VEXOU ROAD CENTRAL (previously occupied by Madame Jay).

Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376]

INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement.

28 years' experience with Leading Fire Companies. Open for Hongkong or China Coast ports. No objection to shipping or retail stores.

Apply—"VICTOR,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [382]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JULY 12TH.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF CHINA" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA	ONSANG	MONDAY, 31st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	TUESDAY, 1st June, Noon.
TIENSIN, TIENTAU & CHEFOO	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY, 1st June, Noon.
Kobe	HINSANG	FRIDAY, 4th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 4th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe	FOOKSANG	MONDAY, 7th June, Noon.
Singapore, Penang & OALUTTA	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 15th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS). The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily 6 a.m. buffet is also provided.

SALE OF SEASIDE SUPERIOR accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	20th May	2 P.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HYOKIANG"	20th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	30th May, Daylight.
MANILA	"KAIKONG"	1st June, 3 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"QIHLI"	1st June, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports, DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chinghai) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—single \$40, return \$70. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
HUBL.	2540	R. W. Almond.	MANILA	SATURDAY, 29th May, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 5th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General M. Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail 1st June, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	15,000	1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000	26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	15,000	20th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building, Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Severic	6,332	Shotton	3rd June 1909
Oceanic	4,657	F. W. Davies	1st July
Kumuk	6,332	J. Mathes	29th July
Aymara	4,393	J. Boyd	26th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "SEGUIRA."

Captain Beyer, will be despatched as above on or about 8th prox.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDORANI" On 16th June, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK: S.S. "PATHAN" About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. R. S. CROWL.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4. Meals—\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Wharves Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YOUNG ON S.S. CO., LD. and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th May, 1909, per 5 Mins.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

Beef—Ham Ngau Yuk

Beef—Shu

Beef—Ngau Lam

Beef—Tong Yuk

Beef—Ngau Yuk Pa

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Lan

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Yuk Cheung

Beef—Sirloin—Know

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Li

Beef—Sirloin—Ham Ngau Li

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Tan

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Sun

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Kin

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Keok

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Yiu

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Mei

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Con

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau To

Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Chai

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Beef—Sirloin—Ngau Chai

FRUITS.

Cents.

Shark—Sa Yu

Shark—Po Yu

Shrimp—Ha

Snapper—Lap Yu

Sole—Tat Sa Yu

Tench—Wan Yu

Turbot—Cho How Yu

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
Department

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

CHINA.

We are now showing our new
"ART" TOILET SETS in four
lustrous art glazes.

CRUSHED
STRAWBERRY
CELESTE BLUE
BRONZE GREEN
and

ORANGE

AT 9.75 per set of
6 pieces.

also a useful and artistic
WHITE and GOLD SET

AT 7.50 per set of
6 pieces.

We are offering our customers the
unique advantage of being able to
purchase any single piece of either
of the above toilet sets, to replace
breakages.

CURTAINS.

Our range of summer curtains is
now complete with new and select
patterns, from the lowest priced
SCOTCH LACE to REAL SWISS
at prices to suit every income.

THE "POLO"
SCOTCH LACE
YARDS LONG

At 5.00 per pair
is strongly recommended as a strong
and inexpensive, good washing
curtain, in white only.

We also stock these Curtains at
0.25, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50,
15.00, and 18.50 in white and ecru
and in a large variety of designs.

Our MUSLIN CURTAINS com-
prise all the latest styles, in
Plain, Frilled and
Bordered, Madras in
white and ecru

WHITE & FIGURED
BOOK MUSLINS.

FRILLED COIN
BOOK MUSLINS

and
EMBROIDERED
SWISS.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1909.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant,
WHIT MONDAY.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1909. [442]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [448]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARINE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [449]

THE DRAPERY
EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE
USEFUL ARTICLESCLOTHING, FANCY GOODS
and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season
Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIB-
BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,
LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-
INGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOT-
WEARS, &c., &c.

Priced and Samples on application.
Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [346]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT, Kt.,
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,

the 29th May, 1909, at 2.30 P.M. within his
residence, The "Eyre," No. 13, The Peak,
(On expiry of Lease)

THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVEL-
LED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, PARELL'S
BEST WAVY GLASSWARE, DINNER
WAGON, KOREAN BRASSWARE,
Double TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with
BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING TABLES,
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, WAREING
and GILLOW'S GLASS-MOUNTED BED-
STEPS with WIRE and HAIR MAT-
TRESSES, JAPANESE CHEST-OF-
DRAWERS, TIENTSIN CARPET (new),
TIENTSIN RUGS, CARD TABLE, &c., &c., &c.

Also
One COTTAGE PIANO by The Robinson
Piano Co.,

A few GOOD LAW BOOKS.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view on Friday, the 28th instant.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1909. [435]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on
WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd June, 1909, at 2.30 P.M. at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM
SUITE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with
BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP
WASHSTANDS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU
with BEVELLED GLASS, Double BRASS
and IRON BEDSTEPS with WIRE and
HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD EX-
TENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,
GLASS, CROCKERY and E. P. WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also
2 PIANOS, INDIAN CARPETS, a quan-
tity of DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, One
JAPANESE CARVED CABINET,

and
One SMITH PREMIER'S No. 4 TYPE-
WRITER.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1909. [447]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

M. R. J. F. ECA DA SILVA is no longer
connected with our Canton Branch and
the authority given him to Sign our Firm for
Procuration there has been withdrawn.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [439]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

NO. 3 POLICE LAUNCH, built of teak
wood and yachal, 1903.
Length B.P. 70 feet, breadth 13 feet, depth
8 feet.

Engines, compound surface condensing
with cylinders 8" and 9" diam. x 12"
stroke.
Boiler, cylindrical, multi-tubular, return
tube type, 7 feet diam. x 8 feet long x
125 lbs. W.P.

Accommodation for 2 Europeans forward
and 13 natives aft.
Launch to be sold complete with all ap-
purtenances, including dinghy, an-
chors, chains, &c.

Offers should be sent to the Captain, Super-
intendent of Police.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [440]

FOR SALE.

Just Unpacked

AN ASSORTMENT OF

FLOWER SEEDS

FROM LONDON PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL,

Also

BEST AMERICAN

SUGAR CORN SEEDS

FROM CALIFORNIA

ALL IN PACKETS,

at

10 Cents each.

Apply to—

GRACA & CO.,
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1909. [439]

FOR SALE.

"ADLER"
TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7
with the latest improvement, the
lightest touch, the strongest and the
best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our
guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler
to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-
hand Typewriters

AND
Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the
rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong
Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as
follows:—

DAILY—\$50 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, pro-
portional. Subscriptions for any period less
than one month will be charged as for a full
month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the
address is accessible to messenger. Back
subscribers can have their copies delivered
at their residences without any extra charge.
On copies sent by post an additional 12.50
per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part
of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, 100 cents. Weekly,
twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary
Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Weekend, 22nd December, 1908. [438]

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN
PORTUGAL.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN THE PROVINCES.

Lisbon, April 25.

Only to-day is the more detailed intelligence
respecting the earthquake, which shook not
only Lisbon but a considerable portion of Por-
tugal and Spain on Friday last, being received
to the capital.

The panic in nearly all the districts that were
affected appears to have been terrible. The
people, having still no vivid recollection of
the appalling catastrophe at Messina and
throughout Sicily, fled into the streets or sought
refuge in the squares or other open spaces.

There were numbers of them seen fleeing
upon their knees, and were to be seen
praying most fervently.

Many buildings, both national and industrial,
and a great number of private houses, have
been partially destroyed or damaged.

At the time of the shock King Manuel was
at the palace of Ajuda, on a visit to his
grandmother, the Dowager Queen Maria Pia.
The King's mother, Queen Amelia, was at
Ajuda.

Though the palace was shaken to its founda-
tions both the King and his aged grandmother
showed the greatest courage and presence of
mind, doing all in their power by word and
action to tranquillize the frightened members
and servants of the royal household.

Then when they had, in a measure, succeeded,
King Manuel ordered his automobile, and
springing into it, hurried into the city, in order
to do his best in calming the panic that he
knew must have occurred there. In this task
he was accompanied by the Duke of Oporto,
his uncle.

A great many fires had broken out as the
result of overturned lamps, and the King and
the Duke went from place to place, speaking
encouragingly to the firemen, the troops, and
the populace, and by their energy and bravery,
prompting all to make greater exertions in ex-
tinguishing the flames. On a number of oc-
casions the King and the Duke lent a hand
themselves at the work, and were loudly
cheered by the people.

PANIC IN PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was in full session when the
shock occurred, and there was an instant panic,
the members stampeding from the floor of the
House, while in the public galleries, which
were crowded—largely with ladies—a number
of people were injured in the rush for the doors.
Others, fainting with terror and so added to the
general confusion, the crush in the exits being
terrible.

The public gardens and parks of Lisbon, and
the open country outside the city have been
crowded with people who for the time have
abandoned their homes. They camp at night
as comfortably as they can, while all the while
feeling a renewal of the earthquake.

Although Lisbon has been spared a great
catastrophe such as that at Messina, the pro-
vinces have suffered to an appalling extent.
The news to hand from the province of Alen-
tejo is to the effect that the towns of Bene-
vente, Samora, and Silvestre, are practically
heaps of ruins. The neighbouring towns of
Santo Estevao and Coruche have also suffered
considerably, though less than those just
named.

The sensation that has been created through-
out the country is one of extreme anxiety.
Scenes similar to those which marked the
Messina catastrophe have been repeated only
100 miles from Lisbon.

King Manuel and the Duke of Oporto, have
gone there to direct the work of rescue, and to
calm the inhabitants.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Up to the present 41 bodies have been ex-
humated from the ruins in the Ribatejo district,
says a Renter Lisbon telegram.

The bakeries of Lisbon have sent 20,000
loaves to Benavente. Tents and shelters have
also been dispatched to the scene of the earth-
quake.

Both Houses of Parliament today devoted
their sittings to the consideration of relief mea-
sures, and a credit of 100,000 reals (20,000
000) was voted.

Most of the houses in Benavente have col-
lapsed, including the telegraph office. The in-
habitants spent the night in the fields.

The bridge over the Tagus at Samora, the
principal means of communication with Ri-
batejo, is damaged. Relief parties with sup-
plies and frames have arrived from Lisbon and
Santarem.

The Tagus has overflowed in banks at
Santarem, and the Church of Salvador has
sustained such damages as to render its dam-
nation necessary.

Intimation.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
Duke of York, and the Duke of Devonshire,
and the Emperor of Russia, and having
4,000 testimonials from all sources.

My 24 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast, and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their composition is
entirely new.

In tattooing, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
imitation is a specialty.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [438]

Intimations.



Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:
(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING COLLECTOR'S LABEL.

It is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome) France.
CALDERON, MARGES & Co., Hongkong.

SITUATION WANTED.
ADVERTISER, a Young Gentleman, with
a previous experience and thorough know-
ledge of office routine, seeks position in a
mercantile office. Excellent references. Out-
puts no objection.
Please address: "ALPHA,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [443]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION REID HANE
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORNAM.
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
"REASONABLE PRICE."

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out by Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. China.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. Borneo.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd June, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
agent, and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival, hereafter which date
they cannot be presented.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR,"
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
where and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 1st prox., will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned, on or before the
1st prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [444]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MID-
DELSBORO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out by mark by mark, and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are
landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd inst. at 11 A.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after
which no claims will be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1909. [438]

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 31st instant will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
24th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at
3 P.M.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's
HYGIENOL,AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents

" " Gallon.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
AND,
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—136 per annum.
WEEKLY—118 per annum.

The rate per quarter and one month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period, less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free, when the address is specified in the order. Back subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH

On May 23, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. BARTY, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Immediately following the announcement of the promise of the munificent donations equivalent to about \$500,000 by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, the action of the Viceroy of Canton, reported in another column, in furtherance of the scheme for the founding of a university in Hongkong will be learnt with considerable gratification. Apart from the assistance which the veteran Chang is instrumental in securing for the materialization of the project, the fact of His Excellency having thrown himself so wholeheartedly into the endeavour to raise money for the Endowment Fund betrays that *entente cordiale* between the Governments of the two important commercial centres like Hongkong and Canton which cannot fail to be productive of the maximum advantage to both. When the redoubtable Shum held the reins of administration in the Southern capital, he was invariably looked upon, from the point of view of Western interests, as a reactionary with an eye to China for the Chinese. It

would have been problematical, even if he saw the expediency, whether he would have accorded the same good reception to the representations of the Consul-General in Canton, at the initiation of the Governor of Hongkong, on behalf of the proposed Hongkong University. In his successor, H. E. Chang Jen-Chun, we have as staunch a supporter of the scheme as if it were proposed to be founded within the territory of his own administration. It will be recalled that, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the station buildings of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the 7th April last, Sir Frederick Lugard "ventured to express the hope that they would employ those two intervening years before the completion of the railway in learning more thoroughly the lesson of mutual co-operation and dispose of all petty disputes and jealousies which were unworthy of the two great nations which they represented." In the action which Viceroy Chang has been pleased to take in addressing his circular despatches to the high Chinese officials under him, and through them, to the influential gentry of Kwangtung, we have a very tangible proof that the Governor's pregnant words have not fallen upon barren soil. None will appreciate more fully the ready co-operation which the Canton Viceroy is seeking to elicit for the Hongkong scheme than Sir Frederick himself. It is well that the authorities in Canton recognise that "the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youths who will be admitted into the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, it should be their duty to encourage the scheme to a successful issue." For in his address to the representative Chinese Sub-Committee on the 15th February last, the Governor emphatically declared that he must remind them that the project was primarily for the Chinese, and he looked to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. He has not been very long in the Far East but he has been long enough to learn that where funds were required to some great and good purpose the Chinese were not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which he believed to be unrivalled by any other nation; and the Governor added: "Your presence here to-day; your willingness to come forward and undertake this heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one-making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the funds which is required. Your generous compatriots in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam, and elsewhere still, I feel sure, help us liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons." The Sub-Committee took to heart the Governor's advice and their appeal to the Viceroy at Canton has not been made in vain. If the subscriptions that may be expected from the neighbouring Province approach anything like the amount of \$200,000 suggested by our correspondent in his communication, then there can be no manner of doubt that the realization of the University scheme may be considered to all intents and purposes as an accomplished fact. It is some time since the Governor has made any public statement—apart from that concerning the Tai-ko donations—on the subject. The community would like to be taken into His Excellency's confidence as to the replies, if any, which have been received from the Municipal Council in Shanghai, the Government in Peking, and the authorities of our sister Colony in the Straits. A communication to the Press will be all the more appreciated at this stage, especially when it is whispered that little material help, or none at all, may be expected from the Northern Settlement or from the Central Government at the Chinese capital.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COUNT Komura is rather seriously ill.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton left Nagasaki on 25th inst for Weihaiwei.

Admiral L. Saito, Minister of the Navy, was to give a dinner on Tuesday in honour of Admiral Sir George Bedford, retiring Governor of Western Australia.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Yokohama on 22nd inst. and will stay for two months in Japan before visiting China.

Mr. EVELYN DAVID, son of Mr. A. J. David of Hongkong and a nephew of Sir Sassoon David of Bombay, has gone to Shanghai to take charge of the local branch of Messrs. S. J. David & Co.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Yokohama on 24th inst. More than five hundred houses were destroyed, and twenty of the troops and blue-jackets who were assisting the firemen were injured.

Hongkong University
Scheme.

VICEROY CHANG'S SYMPATHY.

HIS EXCELLENCY CIRCULARIZES THE
CANTON OFFICIALS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.

It will be recalled that, at a meeting of the General Committee of the proposed Hongkong University, Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, stated that he had received a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, in answer to one from himself, in which H. E. Chang Jen-chun assured the Governor of his sympathy with the movement initiated by Sir Frederick. That the Viceroy's sympathy has been limited to a meaningless expression of good will towards the scheme is shown by the fact that, largely through the instrumentality of the Viceroy, the University project has aroused a great deal of public attention and practical interest among the Chinese community in this city. I have learnt that the Viceroy, upon receipt of a despatch from the Hongkong Governor, and a joint petition from the Chinese Sub-Committee in Hongkong, inviting subscriptions towards the Endowment Fund, gave instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Educational Commissioner, the Salt Commissioner, the Taitai for the Development of Native Industries and other high officials under him to use their best endeavours and exercise their personal influence in order to raise funds wherewith to assist the project which is calculated to benefit the Chinese, especially those in South China, in such a marked degree. In his circular despatches to the various officials, H. E. the Viceroy pointed out in detail how the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youths who will be admitted into the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, should be their duty in encouraging the scheme to a successful issue. The Viceroy has again appealed to the officials to consider and report whether the Imperial Government should not be memorialised on the subject and be urged to grant a certain sum of money in aid of the Hongkong University; or whether the Provincial Government should not also make an appropriation in aid of the funds out of the provincial exchequer. His own feelings were that the object and scope of the University impose the moral obligation on his Government to assist it to the best of his ability. Judging from the tenor of the circular despatches issued by H. E. Viceroy Chang, it is expected that a large sum of money will be forthcoming from either the Provincial Government or from among the official circles in Canton and the general public for the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University.

Whatever the amount may be that is raised, of one thing the promoters of the scheme may be fairly certain, that its objects have enlisted the cordial sympathies of the Government of Kwangtung and the support of the gentry of the Province. I have heard vaguely suggested that a sum of about two hundred thousand dollars, in round figures, may be expected as the aggregate contribution from this Province.

WEST RIVER FLOOD.

WAI CHAP DISTRICT AFFECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.

Yesterday the Central Relief Committee received a letter from the officials of the Wai Chap district to the effect that a fortnight ago, owing to the incessant and heavy rains, the streams rushed down to the plains in great force and the whole district was inundated. So far about three thousand houses have collapsed and about fifty persons were drowned. Numerous people are left homeless and destitute, awaiting urgent relief. The Central Relief Committee was asked in the letter to despatch assistance as quickly as possible.

DYKES GIVING WAY.

One of the parties that were sent to the flooded districts, when on its way back to Canton on the 25th instant, found immense breaches in the dykes of the Tai Yau Wai to the extent of some 500 feet, owing to the heavy down-pour of rain during the two preceding days.

MORE EMBANKMENTS BROKEN.

The work of repairs to the broken embankments in Samshui has not yet been completed. About 700 feet of embankments have now again been destroyed by further floods, which were considerably stronger in force than the previous ones owing to the additional rain which fell during last week.

FLOATING CORPSES.

While the members of the Central Relief Committee were at their work of distributing rice to the flood sufferers at Pa Kung How, they saw some forty dead bodies floating down the North River. Most of these corpses were without limbs and were quickly picked up and buried.

MORE HELP.

In consequence of the heavy rain during last week, the embankments in all the districts along the West River are once again in danger. The Relief Committee therefore yesterday despatched an emissary on board the steam-launch *Po Shun* with gunny bags and other necessary articles to proceed up the West River to assist the flood sufferers.

The Board of Reorganisation has placed the two Government branches—the *Shin Kwai* and *Shin Ching*—at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee.

This French mail of the 27th April was delivered in London on the 27th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—Mr. Dunn's minute on the effect of the proposed new tramway to the Peak on our fine Public Gardens, which was submitted to the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, and your able vindication of the sentiments expressed therein in your yesterday's leading article, are very timely. For the benefit of the public at large, and not for any particular section of the community, I would venture to ask you to allow me some of your valuable space in which to express my own personal views on the subject, which I feel certain are those of a large portion, if not all, of those who have made Hongkong their home. In the first place, it is extremely doubtful if a second tramway to the Peak is at all required, and even taking it for granted that a second line is necessary, no fair-minded person can for a moment admit why the common privilege which the community has enjoyed for the past half a century should be sacrificed for the benefit of the favoured few who have their homes on Mount Parnassus. The Public Gardens are the only spot where the children and even grown-ups of a large portion of the middle classes can obtain the necessary healthy air and quiet recreation from the vitiated atmosphere and noise of the town, and it would indeed be a crying shame and a serious reflection on those who are placed at the helm of affairs if this sole privilege were to be ruthlessly snatched from them for the sake of a supposed improvement, which, after all, will hardly do the greatest good to the greatest number. Apart from the rare and valuable collection of fauna which the Colony has the proud privilege of possessing, and on the value of which could be found no better authority than Mr. Dunn, the necessity of some reserved spot, especially in Hongkong, where children can obtain healthy recreation after school hours and where the business-man can find temporary rest after the cares of the office, is generally recognised, and no Utopian scheme can warrant the disconcerting influence which the very nature of the proposed line would unquestionably exercise and which would largely detract from the full enjoyment of the beauty spot of the colony that would otherwise be obtainable. The writer's meaning will perhaps be clearer when it is matter of common knowledge that part of the contemplated line is to traverse the gardens. Sir, any further comments are both unnecessary and inadvisable, and it only remains to be seen whether those responsible will give the matter that serious consideration which the nature of the question warrants when next the subject is brought before the Legislature of the Colony.

Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

Sir,—Every family resident in the Central district will applaud the vigorous advocacy of the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens for the preservation of the gardens in its present condition of unrivalled beauty. Those who frequent the gardens must be capable of expressing an opinion what an inestimable boon they are to the children and womenfolk of the clerks and others of their order whose only resort after the heat and brunt of the day's work are over is the public gardens. Let the promoters of the ruthless scheme of vandalism walk up to the gardens of any evening in the summer months and he will be convinced that the pen picture Mr. Dunn has drawn of the popularity of the place is no exaggeration. Sordid interest must give way to public good. And when the interest of the numbered few residing in the upper levels (for whom provision is already made in the existing tramway) is thrown in the scale with those of the majority who will be deprived of a portion of the gardens (which cannot be substituted), it will be conceded that the latter must have the larger share of consideration. Will our representatives on the Legislative Board please note?—Yours, etc.

Hongkong, 28th May.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

H. E. KO YU-HIM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.

It is reported in official circles here that the Imperial Government has proposed to appoint H. E. Ko Yu-him, the Special Commissioner to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese on the question of the Macao delimitation, to be Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton; and Taitai Kung Sum Chan will be made Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Yunnan in place of H. E. Ko.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the third moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 64,837.04 taels.

TELEGRAMS from Korea state that it has been decided to dispatch revenue steamers to maintain stricter control over poachers.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, *The Times* Correspondent at Peking, arrived at Tokio on 24th inst. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, was to entertain Mr. Chiror, Foreign Editor of *The Times*, and Dr. Morrison at lunch on the 26th.

We have received from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., local agents for the Allbigia Assurance Company (Hamburg), a copy of the working account of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1908. The assets of the Company up to that period amounted to Mk. 104,427.73.

The Macao Boundary.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

CANTON SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We publish to-day, writes the *N. C. D. News* editorially on 25th inst., another letter from a correspondent who has shown himself to be unusually well-informed as to the different phases of the Macao boundary question. The tone of his latest communication is not too hopeful of "a speedy and satisfactory settlement"; and although the description that he paints of the possible future of Macao is based on speculation, it must be admitted that the application of the Chinese Commissioner, Kao Erh-chien, to the Waiwupu to be relieved of his office, owing to the difficulties of the task, is not a good sign. Almost from the time of the announcement at the end of last February, that Portugal and China had agreed to appoint Commissioners to proceed to the long-delayed delimitation of Macao, the Cantonese Self-Government Society, which has given several proofs of its strong-winded constitution, began to agitate for a revision of the whole status of the Portuguese in and about Macao. Its demands had crystallized by the beginning of April into three divisions: abrogation of the Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887-8; retrocession of Macao or re-imposition of the annual ground-rent; and recognition of China's sovereignty over the place. In the event of Portugal's refusing to comply with these demands, it was asked that measures be taken to enforce them. Some feeble effort was made by Peking to check the Cantonese agitation, and Viceroy Chang Jen-chun was instructed to warn the Self-Government Society not to interfere. But by the present time the Waiwupu would appear to have lent itself to the Cantonese view, and it is even reported that the Portuguese Minister has fixed a definite sum of Tls. 2,500,000 for the redemption of the Macao dependencies, as enumerated in our correspondent's letter.

Meanwhile the Portuguese Commissioner, General Joachim Machado, with Senhor Chinatti, formerly Consul at Canton, is on his way to the Far East, and negotiations may be expected to begin in earnest at Hongkong within a few weeks.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE QUESTION are of all proportion to the extent of territory that it concerns. Properly speaking, Macao itself can hardly be said to possess a frontier. The problem here is to decide how far up the isthmus that joins the colony to the mainland, Portuguese jurisdiction may be allowed to extend; and the artificial barrier known as the *Porte de Cerco* has, at least, old custom to support its claims to be regarded as the line of division. In these circumstances the more important part of the Commissioners' task will be to define the marine rights of Macao; and the contention of our correspondent to-day, that the diminution of those rights as proposed by the Chinese must lead to perpetual friction, is by no means devoid of reason. Unfortunately there appears to be no documentary evidence on either side to which any value can be given in spite of much recent delving among ancient records by both parties.

THE PORTUGUESE CONTENTION that by the 1887-8 treaty China confirmed "perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal," is obviously weakened by the attached stipulation that Commissioners appointed by both Governments "shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundary." Until such delimitation is carried out (and the contending parties have managed without it for over twenty years) "everything in respect of the boundaries shall continue as at present." But this provision has obviously no bearing on the forthcoming negotiations. The real strength of Portugal's position lies, once again, in "old custom." That China's demands should have continued to increase in stature since the prospect of a conference was actually fixed by the appointment of Commissioners, is merely in accordance with tradition. But the grievance that has existed for over 300 years, if grievance there be, cannot be supposed to have undergone any marked accession in the past few months; and there ought to be no great difficulty in arranging a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

Provided that

THE CANTONESE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY

can be kept within proper bounds, the character of the Commissioners would seem to afford good hope that negotiations will, at least, be conducted in a fair and reasonable spirit. His Excellency Kao Erh-chien was educated in France, and holds a French legal degree, while he is further credited with being an exceptionally intelligent and far-sighted man, well liked by all who know him. On the Portuguese side General Joachim Machado has a good record of excellent work at high posts in his country's service, while, in particular, his term as Governor-General of Portuguese India is said to have been marked by extensive and beneficial reforms. Apart from these considerations, there is reason to think that the Portuguese occupation of Macao can put forward better claims for equitable treatment than at any period since very early days in its history. If the administration of the colony has, within recent years, been justly exposed to adverse criticism, a decided change for the better has been inaugurated by the advent of the present Governor.

THE SCHEME OF REFORMS to which Lieut-Colonel Rodrigues has set his hands is too extensive, and has been too recently detailed in these columns to be repeated here. But in view of the attitude adopted by the Cantonese, which, we may believe, is prompted more by general principles and the prevailing fashion of the moment than by any regard for the particular circumstances of Macao, it is worth recalling that one of the first acts of Governor Rodrigues was to apply to the local Chinese merchants for a full statement of their grievances against previous administrations, and that his scheme of reform has been inspired throughout by a desire to propitiate

those whom he rightly regards as the most important factor in the future prosperity of Macao. The approaching negotiations will be watched with interest by others than Portuguese alone. In general it must be felt that any one despite the less between China and her neighbours should redound to the advantage of all; and while the ancient history and present reawakening of the colony entitle her to favourable consideration, there is no reason to believe that satisfaction to Macao should mean ought but satisfaction for China.

The letter referred to in the leader is as follows:—

Sir,—General Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner, will shortly be in Macao, if he has not yet arrived, and he will forthwith meet his Chinese colleague, H. E. Kao Erh-chien.

In the meantime, it would appear that the Portuguese and Chinese Governments have tried to find a basis for the deliberation that will ensue between the Commissioners. The Waiwupu must have demanded from the Portuguese Minister the devolution of the territories which the Cantonese maintain have been unwarrantably taken possession of by the Portuguese, and hence the report that the Portuguese Minister has claimed a sum of about Tls. 2,500,000 for the redemption of these territories.

But, in view of the solemn pledges contained in Art. II of the Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887, one would like to be informed on what ground the Imperial Government has put forward its demand. The irresponsible Cantonese agitators have proclaimed *whi ei orbi* that the islands around Macao and even the zone from the city wall up to the barrier across the isthmus have been usurped by the Portuguese, but, although inferentially we could clearly see that this was also the contention of the Imperial Government, I did not expect that the Waiwupu would openly adopt it in the face of an international pact recognizing as legitimate our occupation of these territories.

On the other hand, I wonder what has been the reason which induced the Portuguese Minister to be prepared to hand back these territories to China against a money payment. Has he found some legal defects in our title thereto? Or has he received orders from the Lisbon Government to acquiesce in the Chinese demand?

Altogether we occupy an area of 13 square kilometres (about 7½ square miles). Macao proper comprises something over 2 square miles and the dependencies about 5. Had we to comply with the Chinese demand, we should have to give up the whole of the dependencies and part of the peninsula, i.e. the area from the old city wall up to the barrier. We shall then be left in possession of scarcely one and a half square mile of territory.

We shall have to haul down the Portuguese flag from the Guia Fort after a period of 272 years, and from the Mongha Fort and Fort Dona Maria after a period of fifty-eight years and with the surrender of the San Miguel cemetery we shall have to deliver to the tender mercy of the Chinese the bones of our forefathers buried there.

It may be that there will not be so complete a surrender. The territories around Macao against which the Portuguese Minister has claimed Tls. 2,500,000 may comprise only the islands of D. João, Taipa, Coloane and Green Island. But, even should it turn out that this is the case, I wonder whether the two contending parties have carefully weighed all the chances of complications. Macao shore of its dependencies will be exposed to constant local maritime friction. China in occupation of the four little islands mentioned above will have established her right over all part of the waters of both the outer and inner harbours of Macao; and the result of the dual control over a few square miles of territorial waters cannot be other than that which is apprehended. From such a position to the complete elimination of the Portuguese from South China there will be but one step.

Happily, this is all, as yet, a mere speculation, as the real facts have still to be revealed. Appearances do not point to a speedy and satisfactory solution being in store for us. Already the Chinese Commissioner H. E. Kao Erh-chien, has telegraphed to the Peking Government requesting the Waiwupu to send another able official to take over the work. He has been in the South the last few weeks, and probably he has found the task too onerous, owing to the outcry of the Cantonese.

Why then, not submit the Macao Boundary question to the decision of a third independent party? This is, indeed, the best course to be pursued by both sides, in consequence of their irreconcilable views.

I am, etc.

A PORTUGUESE.

May 18, 1909.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

FEES FOR SURVEYING.

As was reported in these columns some time ago H. E. Liang Shih-yi, Director of the Railway Department of the Board of Posts and Communications, objected to the payment of surveyors' fees of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the ground that it was not mentioned in the agreement. The mortgagees have replied that the then director, H. E. Tang Shao-yi, verbally agreed to pay, but H. E. Liang points out that the former undertaking of H. E. Tang cannot go against the written contract and still insists upon the refund of the surveyors' fees with interest.—*Shanghai Times*.

As the Yenchowpu has assumed control of the China Merchant S. N. Company, it seems inadvisable to have foreigners as captains in command of the company's steamers, and is considering a plan to send a number of students to Japan to be educated in navigation and marine engineering, in order that China may in time become independent and have her own men in the mercantile marine service.

COMMERCIAL.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 3/16
Do. demand	1/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	1/2 1/2
Do. demand	1/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/2 1/2
Do. demand	1/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/2 1/2
Do. demand	1/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/2 1/2

Shipping.	
4 months' sight L/O	1/9 1/2
6 months' sight L/O	1/9 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	1/9 1/2
4 months' sight do.	1/9 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9 1/2
4 months' sight France	1/2 1/2
6 months' sight Germany	1/2 1/2
Bar Silver	1/2 1/2
Bank of England rate	1/2 1/2
Sovereign	1/2 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE	
Indian (Catherine Apcar) 19th inst.	
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 3rd prox.	
German (Prinz Regent Luitpold) 3rd prox.	
Indian (Footscage) 4th prox.	
Indian (Kumang) 4th prox.	

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Chelva* left Shanghai on 27th inst., and may be expected here on 30th inst. The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. on 27th inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m. on 28th inst. The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 10.30 a.m. on 27th inst., and leaves again at 6 p.m. on 28th inst. The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Chelva* left Shanghai on 27th inst., and may be expected here on 30th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Fike, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 28th at 12.05 p.m. the depression to the North of Vladivostok is moving slowly towards N.E. The other depression appears to have moved into the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan.

The barometer has risen considerably over Japan and the Loo-Choo, and fallen moderately over the Upper Yangtze. It is inclined to fall also in N. Luzon, and pressure appears to be somewhat low over the China Sea to the N.W. of the island.

A band of high pressure lies over S. China and the Pacific towards the Bonins. Moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds, moderate; fine.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loo-Choo, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Malacca, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,487, A. Enigk, 27th May.—Wuhu 22nd May, Rice.—S. & Co.
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 689, Thos. Esker, 27th May.—Hobow 26th May, Rice.—Waller & Co.
Bani Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,368, J. Yamana, 27th May.—Mojito 22nd May, Coal.—M. B. K.
Shibata Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,376, S. Atsumi, 27th May.—Miki 22nd May, Coal.—O. S. K.

Oceanic, Br. s.s., 3,307, T. H. Hilde, 28th May.—Shanghai 25th May, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, J. C. Hansen, 28th May.—Hainan 25th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Hong Wan, Br. s.s., 1,665, G. Kinghorn, 28th May.—Singapore 22nd May, Gen.—Chin. S. S. Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 801, A. P. Ulderup, 28th May.—Canton 27th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Aboli, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Meathell, 28th May.—Canton 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Kinkiang, Br. s.s., 1,121, Robertson, 28th May.—Canton 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Haiman, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 28th May.—Swatow 27th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,345, A. W. Outerbridge, 28th May.—Manila 25th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Kailong, Br. s.s., 875, C. Lindberg, 28th May.—Cebu and Iloilo 24th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Ialira, Ger. s.s., 2,668, H. Rhode, 28th May.—Singapore 22nd May, Iron and Gen.—W. & A. L.

Clearance at the Harbour Office
Haidi, for Swatow.
Kowloon, for Canton.
Kaungwai, for Swatow.
Chongking, for Canton.
Albam, for Timor.
Oceania, for Bangkok.
Oauia, for Saigon.

Departures
May 28
Haidi, for Australian Ports.
Haidi, for Coast Ports.
Haidi, for Bangkok.
Haidi, for Singapore.
Haidi, for Saigon.
Haidi, for Japan.
Haidi, for Shanghai.
Haidi, for Hongkong.

Per Hongkong, from Singapore, 1,002 Chibase.
Per Kailong, from Iloilo—Mrs. Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Haidi.
Per Haiman, from Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Crookes, and 21 Chinese.
Per Teau, from Manila—Messrs. J. M. Strong, R. Kerr, and 6 Chinese.
Per Oceania, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Messrs. Macfarlane, E. H. Pond, Graybill, Tetsuo, Brighton, Wickham, Miss Gitter, Mr. J. Hoffman, Mr. White and native servant, Mr. Worsley, and Lieut. C. H. James. For London—Miss Barrett, Mr. F. Davis and native servant, and Mr.

and Mrs. Dallas. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Pease and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Riley; Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Misses Dalton, Rayner, Lord, Messrs. Roberts, Grady, Alver, Morgan, Lopez, Benham, Bury, Lawley, and 8 Native servants. For Marcella—Mr. and Mrs. and 2 Misses Bull. From Yokohama for London—Miss McIs Reid. For Colombo—Miss A. Fleming. For Bombay—Mr. Merwange, and Mr. and Mrs. Desai and infant.

Shipping Reports.
Str. *Haiman*, from Swatow—Light N.N.W. winds and sea.

Str. *Kailong*, from Iloilo—Moderate to fresh variable winds and sea.

Str. *Hong Wan*, from Singapore—Fine weather to Paracels 27th inst., strong N.E. wind for rain fine weather remainder of passage.

Str. *Teau*, from Manila—Light variable winds and smooth sea until off Bashi Straits thence fresh N.E. winds and confused sea moderating towards arrival.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Arrivals
Araloon Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,931, A. Stewart, 25th May—Singapore 19th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Asia, Br. s.s., 2,457, Harry Gaukroger, 25th May—San Francisco 24th April, 10,000 lbs. Mail, 10th, and Shanghai 20th; Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Allatius, Am. s.s., 1,490, Eudicia, 25th May—Manila 23rd May, Sugar.—Barrett & Co.
Canton, Br. s.s., 1,173, A. R. Anderson, 25th May—Weihaiwei 9th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,265, V. McClymont, 25th May—Cheloo 16th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Dajin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, Y. Kaburaki, 25th May—Swatow 25th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,918, R. Rohwald, 25th May—Bangkok 16th May, and Swatow 17th, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Eise 21m Buch, Ger. s.s., 1,235, C. von Schimpff, 22nd May—Pelew Islands 14th May, Ballast.—M. & Co.
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, K. Nakagawa, 19th May—Mojito 14th May, Coal.—M. B. K.
Gregory Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,661, S. H. Belson, 27th May—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 22nd May, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, R. Roneberg, 22nd May—Mojito 16th May, Coal—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,967, J. W. Martin, 21st May—Chin-wang-tao 15th May, Ballast.—G. L. & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,453, H. S. Smith, 19th May—Mojito 14th May, Coal and Gen.—T. K. K.
Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,782, H. Petersen, 27th May—London and Singapore 21st May, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Keo Wei, Ger. s.s., 4,111, J. Kohler, 23rd May—Bangkok 16th May, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.
Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Roselisky, 21st May—Bangkok 5th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Loofock, Ger. s.s., 1,020, P. Wottack, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,217, Fr. Naxos, 21st May—Sibele (N. C. Borneo) 13th May, Coals.—S. W. & Co.
Montrose, Br. s.s., 2,286, R. Glegg, 22nd May—Mojito 15th May, Coal.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Nunataki, Ger. s.s., 4,564, H. Feldmann, 25th May—Kantner 20th May, Coal.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Oauia, Br. s.s., 5,800, W. Cooper-Lycett, 18th May—Tacoma, U.S.A., 21st April, Flour and Lumber.—B. & S.
Phraang, Ger. s.s., 1,033, Fr. von Mangelsdorf, 21st May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Rajabul, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Brewer, 18th May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 14th May—Maiden 22nd May, Gen.—B. & S.
Suveric, Br. s.s., 4,011, Shotton, 18th May—Seattle 7th April, and Manila 15th May, Flour and Hemp.—D. & Co., Ltd.

STEWARDS.

Arrivals
Araloon Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,931, A. Stewart, 25th May—Singapore 19th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
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